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The Bombay Chronicle

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Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929. I6

VOL. XIX NO. 137— BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

INDIA WILL NOT BE BULLIED BY ROWDYISM.

Pt. Jawaharlal's Home-Truths To Dongri Hooligans.

—:o:—

"KEEP TO PATH OF WAR."

No Independence From London If India Goes To Sleep.

SEN GUPTA'S RETORT TO CHURCHILL.

"At Lahore you have taken a vow of independence. You have told the world that, come what may, you will not hereafter remain a slave country. You have got to fulfil that vow at the cost of your life if it comes to that. You must always be ready for battle. Your preparation must neither cease nor slacken. You must be prepared now to win your independence; you must be prepared then to retain it. Remember that Britishers are playing a deep game. They want to show to the World that Gandhiji has not got the whole nation behind him. It is for you to see through that game and foil it."

This was the gist of the speeches of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sjt. Sen Gupta on Thursday evening at Azad Maidan. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided. A large number of ladies attended.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who presided was a little unwell and could not make a speech. As Pandit Jawaharlal had just returned from Ceylon, she said, he would be in a position to tell them what the outsiders thought about India.

CEYLON LOOKS AT INDIA.

Pandit Jawaharlal was vociferously cheered when he rose to make his speech. He said only two months back he had addressed them on the very Maidan. Wherever he went he saw that India was roused. He had gone to Ceylon. There also he saw the repercussions of Indian movement. Wherever they looked they could see that India was completely changed after the war which they had fought. Hitherto whenever an Indian went out of his land he was regarded as a slave unworthy of any respect but things had changed after the magnificent fight they gave during the last year. The constitution on paper was the same, but the temper of the whole nation was changed. They could see that change with their own eyes. What was the moral of this great change that had come upon them? The moral was that they had developed a strength in them which it was impossible to put down or defeat. Their sacrifices and sufferings had made the composition of that strength. They had obeyed their leaders, no doubt, but they had also put greater responsibility on their leaders.

Hereafter the leaders would not dare to go a step astray. They must keep to the path and that path was the path of war.

INDEPENDENCE VOW.

Coming to the Round Table Conference he pointed out that they had taken vow of independence. They were bound to fulfil it at any cost. If that could be done by peaceful negotiations by all means they would have it, but if that could not be, there must be no doubt in anybody's mind that they had again to go back to the old path and that was the path of war. (Cheers). It was impossible that they would remain slaves in this land of theirs.

Let them not think that Mahatmaji would bring independence from England while they would sleep in their own country. They must be alert now and for ever. Even when Mahatmaji would be in England they must be so up and doing that the whole world must feel that the strength of the entire nation was behind him.

It is for them to create sanctions behind Gandhi's demand.

DONGRI HOOLIGANISM.

Pandit Jawaharlal then referred to the unfortunate incident at Dongri meeting and gave a bit of his mind to the hooligan elements which were responsible for the cowardly attacks that were made on innocent persons and which resulted in the death of a brave young man. The meeting at Dongri, he proceeded, was a big one. Large number of Muslims had gathered to hear the speakers. Only a handful of mischief-mongers wanted to break the meeting by despicable means. In any other country such rowdies would have been thrown out of the meeting. These mischief-makers could not succeed in their attepts. However, he read in that papers that after the meeting was over, these mischief-makers began to throw stones at the meeting and assault innocent persons. By these dirty tactics the hooligans had exposed themselves. These hooligans went to the length of of stabbing innocent persons. One brave young man was a victim to their stabbing. That was a most unfortunate incident. Where was the bravery in stabbing an innocent person?

They ought to have stabbed himself, Sardar Gaffar Khan or Dr. Ansari if they were brave. Where was the bravery in this? If these people really wanted a fight he for one was prepared for it. He would go to Dongri and let them fight with him. (Applause). Time had come when these cowardly tactics had ceased.

The nation that gave such a valiant fight to the mightiest power on the earth was not going to be cowed down by these despicable methods of a handful of persons. The Congress had begun the fight and that wa going to be fought to the finish. No community was going to be cowed down by threats. Even Hindus and Muslims put together could not cow down a small community like the Sikhs. The strength of the nation was the strength of sacrifice. Who could put diwn that strength? (Applause)

THEN AND NOW!

Sjt. Sen Gupta was the recipient of a rousing ovation when he rose to speak. It was more than six months, he began, that he was before them on that very ground. What was the position then and what was it now? They had gone through numberless acts of repression and oppression for which Government were responsible. The position that they had got to-day was nothing but the result of the demonstration of the enormous strength of the Indian nation. (Applause). British Government had realized that if the Working Committee was not declared legal again and Mahatma Gandhi was not unconditionally released it would be impossible to run the Government in any part of India. (Cheers). Lord Irwin realized it as a sensible man. He did not lose his sense. Perhaps in January 1931 he got back his sense. (Laughter). While they compelled the mighty Government on the face of the world, they must not slacken their strength.

NO PEACE YET.

It was said by the interested parties that now there was peace and they must not think of war. There was no peace in the country. There was only a temporary cessation of hostilities for the purpose of negotiations. There were now only two alterations. Either there was going to be peace or the war was going to be declared between the two countries. There was no third course open. Therefore it was necessary to keep their powder dry.

It was no reason nor logic that would compel the British Government in the end to give out what they had swallowed, but it would be the realisation of their strength.

Whether it was Mr. Baldwin or Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, he would be compelled to concede Gandhiji's demands provided the strength of the whole nation was behind them. When Gandhiji would make his demand, the British Prime Minister would consider the position in terms of their strength. Was the Congress as strong to-day as it was in January 1931? That would be the question he would ask himself.

If England foolishly dared to flout Gandhiji's demands they should rest assured that no single Englishman would earn a single penny in India. (Cheer). Not a single department of Government would be run.

They had merely to strengthen their organisation in the meanwhile.

COMMUNAL DISCORD.

Speaking about Hindu-Muslim disunity, Sjt. Sen Gupta maintained that these feuds between the two communities were created by a third party for its own benefit. (Hear, hear). Very soon they were going to have a formula that would establish Hindu-Muslim unity on a firm foundation. He had no doubt that the whole country would rise as one man to support that formula. They did not care for any communay rights. They wanted only one right and that was the right of an Indian to rule India. (Applause).

NOVELTY IN POLITICS.

In the concluding portion of his speech, Sjt. Sen Gupta gave a spirited reply to Mr. Winston Churchill's fulminations in the British Press. Mr. Churchill, he humorously remarked, was a novelty in politics. He would not be surprised if Mr. Churchill became a Labourite in a few days' time. (Laughter). Mr. Churchill had asked why the proposed safeguards should be in the nterests of India. He would ask Mr. Churchill: Why should England be governed in the interests of Englishmen? (Laughter). Proceeding he tore to pieces Mr. Churchill's pretences of peace and justice.

Mr. Churchill would not allow this country to go into the hands of greedy and selfish politicians. He could return the compliment to Mr. Churchill and tell him that India would not hereafter remain in the hands of greedy and selfish British politicians. (Applause).

Concluding the speaker asked were they not going to stand behind the Congress? If they did Mr. Churchill would be answered at a proper time and proper place. (Applause).

Sardar Sardul Sing exhorted the people to stand behind the Congress and forge effective sanctions behind Gandhiji's demands.

The meeting then terminated.

GANDHIJI LEAVES FOR BARDOLI.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sjt. Mahadev Desai and other members of his party left for Bardoli on Thursday night.

Several other members of the Working Committee who were in Bombay also left last night for their respective places. Pandit Jawaharlal, Dr. Ansari and Dr. Sayed Mahmud are still in Bombay, they will also leave in a day or two.

TRIBUNAL ACCEPTS APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

Burmese Given Life Sentence.

—:o:—

OORGAUM, June 11.

Of the two Pongyi accused one U Nayanda was acquitted and the other Pongyi U Thuriya was given life sentence. The Tribunal in the course of their judgment stated that this was a perfectly simple and straightforward case of a carefully planned rebelion. The Tribunal did not believe that anyone who joined the insurgent force was intimidated into doing so.

After making mention of the secret meeting held under Saya San's presidency, the Court said there could be no doubt that Saya San intended to promote rebellion in various parts of Burma. It was intended to influence Moulmein side and possibly Pegu and Henzada. Preparations for organisation were set on foot immediately.

REBELLION BREAKS.

The rebellion broke out on 23rd December, 1930. The rebels marching to Alantaung Saya San's place, encountered Captain Rust's party on their way when a battle took place. The rebels withstood the fire of the military police for an hour, till another police party came up and rebels fled, leaving eight killed and several wounded. There were no goverament casualties except Captain Rust injured by a bullet in the arm.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE ACCEPTED.

The prosecution case very largely defended on the value of the approver's evidence. In crimes where secrecy was the main consideration of the conspirators before the actual preparation of the offence takes place, the testimony of accomplices was the only means of bringing the desired facts before the Court.

Meetings behind closed door could very rarely be unmasked except by the King's evidence After a careful scrutiny, the Tribunal accepted the approver's evidence. The Tribunal made no recommendations to mercy.—A.P.

THE WORLD IS WATCHING INDIA'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

—:o:—

What India Wants Is "Purna Swaraj"" Says Subash Bose Before Marawari Youths.

Babu Subash Chandra Bose addressed a crowded meeting at Sukhanand Dharamsala near C. P Tank on Thursday night. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Marwari Youth League and Sjt. Purshotamdas Trikamdas presided.

The Hall was packed to its utmost capacity and hundreds of people had to go back disappointed as there were no loudspeakers.

ROOT OF IMPERIALISM.

Bubu Subashchandra speaking in Hindustani explained how at present the Imperialist nations of the West were helping each other in their designs and observed that the root of Imperialism was now in India and Britain connived at the oppressive policy of other Imperialist nations because she wanted not to be criticised when she did the same thing in India. She would give up that attitude only when India was freed from her hold. It was only then that Britain would take a disinterested view of the situation and side with weaker nations and this change in Britain's attitude would mean a blow to Imperialism all over the world Thus freedom of India was in fact key to the freedom of all the weak and oppressed nations of the world.

THAT TRUCE!

Speaking on the present situation the speaker said that they had entered into a Truce with the Government but it was only a temporary suspension of hostilities. But at the same time it was a last chance to Britain. If Britain wanted peace, India would certainly welcome it, but it was on'y possible if Britain accepted the demand of Swaraj put forward by the Congress.

MINIMUM SACRIFICE.

Concluding the speaker said that in the last war women and elder people took a prominent part.

Gandhiji Speaks To Pressmen.

—:o:—

Explains Congress Working Committee Resolution On R. T. Conference.

Mahatma Gandhi had a hurried talk with a group of pressmen on Thursday evening before his departure for Bardoli.

After waiting for several hours at "Mani Bhuvan" the pressmen got an opportunity to see Gandhiji shortly after his evening prayers.

When they entered his room Gandhiji was seen seated on his "Gadi" and saying good-bye to the Nehrus.

"Only five minutes" remarked Gandhiji when he found himself surrounded by a dozen reporters ready with their pencils and note books.

R. T. C. RESOLUTION

It was a problem for the pressmen what questions toask Gandhiji in such a short time. One of them, however, started the conversation by requesting him to txplain the resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee on Wednesday regarding Gandhiji's participation in the R. T. C. Confrence. His attention was specially drawn to the words "other cnoditions being favourable" and he was asked to give his personal opinion about it.

Gandhiji said that it included every conceivable contingency. Many unforeseen contingencies may arise which may prevent Congress participation in the Conference. Not implementing the terms of the Truce by the Government may be one of them.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

Questioned what steps the Congress was taking to solve the Communal question and if it had any offer to make to the minorities, Gandhiji said there was no question of a Congress offer. The Congress wanted a solution of the problem and Congressmen were trying to find out a settlement.

To another question asking if there had not been a change in the position that he first took when he declared that he would give to Muslims all that they wanted and the position he had taken up now when he asked Muslims to present a united demand before the Congress, Gandhiji said there was no material difference in the two positions.

His attention was drawn to the charge levelled against him by some critics that he changed his position only to create a split among the Muslims. Gandhiji said all that he could say to it was that it was wholly false to say so.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

When more questions about difficulties in the way of the R. T. C. Conference was asked, Gandhiji said he refused to anticipate difficulties. He would see what to do when a difficulty actually faced him.

The time that Gandhiji had allotted was over. Dr. Ansari with another Muslim friend was already waiting to see Gandhiji and so Gandhiji asked the pressmen not to take more of his time.

Communal Problem.

HEATED DEBATE AND NO DECISION.

Working Committee's Search For Solution

MAHATMA TO EVOLVE A FORMULA.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee sat for the whole day on Thursday at Manibhuvan, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, and concluded its deliberations towards the end of the day. After two days' close and concentrated discussion, the variety provided by the last day's agenda was in the nature of relief to most of the members. Following members were present:

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sjt. Sen Gupta, Mrs Naidu, Dr. Ansari, Dr. Alam, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Syed Mohmud, Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj, Sjt. M. S. Aney, Sjt. K. F. Nariman, Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram and Sardar Sardul Sing. Babu Rajendra Prasad still continued to be indisposed and, therefore, could not attend. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Konda Venkatapayya, Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande and a few other visitors were present for some time at the meeting.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

It is understood that the morning time was mostly occupied in finding out some formula by which the communal question can be solved. The Committee sat in the morning at 8 and adjourned for unch at 1 p.m.. All this time was aken up by the consideration of several alternative formula regarding the question of joint electorates. Dr. Ansari is understood o have taken a strong nationalist iew in this matter. Most of the members were prepared for any concessions to Muslims which would not go against the principle of joint electorate. No decision seems to have been arrived at although there was greater rapprochment between various views. It is expected that very soon Mahatma Gandhi will come out with a formula which will allay all auspicions about Mahatma Gandhi's parti-

(Continued on page 7).

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

—:o:—

New York, June 11.

Previus closing rate	8.36
To-day's opening rate	8.36
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing rate	8.58
Difference	plus .22

Broach expectation J./A. Rs. 185
Broach expectation A./M. Rs. 168

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY

Liverpool,	June 11.
Previous closing rate	4.52
To-day's opening rate	4.53
Difference	plus .01
To-day's closing rate	4.54
Difference	plus .02

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London,	June 11.
Silver Ready	12 1/4
Higher	1/16
Silver Forward	12 1/4
Higher	1/16

Tone of market:—China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay,	June 11.
Vaisak	41 12 0
Jeth	45 5 0

HUT-BURNING AND DACOITIES.

Attempt To Damage Bridge.

RANGOON, June 11.

An unsuccessful attempt to damage a bridge made by twenty men last night is reported from Henzada.

In Pyapon Burmans burnt a Chittagonians' haystack, while at a place in Myaungmya an Indian hut, haystacks and cattleshed were burnt by Burmans, incidentally causing slight injury to three inmates who happened to be there.

A number of dacoities are reported from Thayetmyo, Tharrawaddy, Henzada and Insein. In Tharrawaddy a house was burnt by dacoits who injured a villager.

From Prome report has been received of the arrest of ten rebels and two spies.—A.P.

The way of non-violent non-co operation meant minimum sacrifice on the part of the maximum number. But next time when the fight was resumed he wanted the youths to take a more prominent part and was confident that they would do it. He expected the maximum of sacrifices from the Youths and exhorted them to be ready for the fight as they might have to resume it any moment.

LAND REVENUE REMISSIONS IN N. W. F. PROVINCE.

NATHIAGALI, June 11.

The following communique has been issued:

In order to meet the situation caused by the abnormal fall in the prices of certain staples, the Chief Commissioner has announed remission amounting to five annas in the rupee on land revenue demand for the current rabi harvest in all the districts of the Northwest Frontier Province.

A remission of three annas in the rupee on the water rate has also been granted in areas under what irrigated by the Government and District Board Canals.

The remissions are in accord with similar land revenue and water rate remissions in other provinces.—A.P.

Reinforcements From Bangalore Arrive

In view of the apprehension of further trouble over the question of music before mosque and in view of the fact that to-day and to-morrow are pay days for the workmen, a further reinforcement of 100 reserve police with rifles arrived at 10 a.m. to-day from Bangalore under Chief Inspector Lawley. All, the toddy shops have been ordered to close for three days. All is quiet hitherto.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

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A 3132

WANTED for Office work, an experienced ACCOUNTANT, capable of carrying on English correspondence for a Mofussil small Factory. Apply to Box No. 939, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3133

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TO LET—3rd Floor in 189/191, Hornby Road, Fort, for particulars. Apply owner at 35/37, Ratan House, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R5201

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FOR SALE—Following 1931 MODEL CARS, recently purchased for H. H.'s marriage occasion. Used not more than 15 days. Open for inspection at the State Garage. One Wippet Sedan 4-cy.. cost Rs. 3685; One Chevrolet Sedan 6-Cy., cost Rs. 3639; One Chevrolet De Lux. Tourer, cost Rs. 3147; Thirteen Chevrolet Tourer, cost Rs. 2926; Four Chevrolet Bus 15-Passenger, cost Rs. 3155; Three Chevrolet Truck Open Body cost Rs. 2955. Apply RAJKHARCH UPRI, BHAVNAGAR.
JA 3114

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 203. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

Educational

AN EDUCATED LADY with thorough training in Indian Music is willing to coach Children and Ladies in Music. Apply SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC' Bombay 4.
E R5205

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Civil Engineering Courses through correspondence. ALL-INDIA ENGINEERING COLLEGE, (Government Registered,) Sukkur, Sind.
E 5179

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FOR SALE—A quantity of 20 lb. Royal 20" x 26", Newsprint paper in good condition, Rs. 1/14/- per ream ex godown Lahore, Delhi or Bombay. Apply THE MANAGER, the CIVIL & MILITARY GAZETTE PRESS, Post Box 36, Lahore
T 3137

HIS MASTER'S VOICE TABLE GRAND MODEL and GANDHARVA PLATES for sale. Perfect condition. K. KRISHNAMURTY, Tenali.
N R5223

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WANTED—ENQUIRIES re. sale or purchase of properties, also re. investments or borrowings of money to any amounts on properties, shares, states' revenues, jewellery, etc. Apply P. B. MEHTA. No. 60, Medows Street.
L R5220

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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
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RE. THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG., CO., LTD (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE

RE. SALE OF YARN BALES & OTHER GOODS:

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(1) Yarn in bundles, in bales & loose, (cross-reeled grey and dyed), (2) Hosiery and Thread (3) Stores and Chemicals (4) Unserviceable Spare Parts, Bevel Wheels, Pulleys etc.

H. H. WADIA,
Official Liquidator.
3131

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WANTED—A GRADUATE or UNDER GRADUATE, strong in Persian and Urdu Languages as Assistant Teacher in V. J. High School, Pandharpur. Applicants should send in their applications immediately stating their age, caste, qualifications and experience, etc. with least salary expected.

(Sd.) V. B. YADGIRI.
Chief Officer,
Municipality, Pandharpur.
Municipal Office,
Dated, 9th June, 1931.
3130

AMRAOTI TOWN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of SECRETARY, Amraoti Town Municipal Committee. The scale of pay of the post will be Rs. 200-10-2.300 p.m. Only qualified candidates preferably Graduates who have got experience of Municipal Administration need apply. Person selected will get conveyance allowance of Rs. 30 p.m. and will have advantage of Provident Fund. The applications must reach the undersigned on or before 30th June, 1931.

(Sd.) HIDAYATALI,
B.A., LL.B., Vice-President,
Amraoti Town Municipal Committee.
2nd June, 1931. 3097.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th June, 1931, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Docks, the following goods:—

20,000 Pieces Marble Tiles; Machinery and parts; Essences; Auto parts; brass ware Khismis; Cinema Films; Acid; etc.

MENESSE & CO.

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KEN MAYNARD
IN
SONG OF THE CABALLERO
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ALL-TALKING—ALL-SINGING
A Carl Laemmle Special
Songs that bring tears to the Eyes Horse riding that will take you out of your seat. A sword fight—one MAN against 50—that will thrill you for weeks.
A HORSE THAT IS ALMOST HUMAN **TARZAN**
No talking picture yet screened has produced so many thrills.
Don't Miss
KEN MAYNARD
IN
SONG OF THE CABALLERO
TOMORROW.
AT
PATHE CINEMA

Prof. Ardhani's Memory Feats
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A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE PEOPLE OF BOMBAY IN GENERAL AND STUDENT COMMUNITY IN PARTICULAR.
There will be a variety Concert also consisting of:—GARBA DANCE, MUSIC, HUMOUR HITS, MIMICRY, PHYSICAL CULTURE FEATS by Prof. MADHUKAR.
President:
Sjt. DEVCHAND DHARAMSEY SETHIA.
PLACE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TIME
SUNDAY, 14th June, 1931
9-30 A. M.
Tickets can be had at K. N. Sailor Press and at the Theatre on the day of the performance.
Prices: Rs. 5/-, 4/8, 4/-, 3/0. 2/4, 1/2, 0/9.
On the day of the Performance.

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SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT LAND AT DUNCAN ROAD.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 2990 of 1919.

Purshotam Naran & Another ..... Plaintiffs.
Rao Saheb Mulji Naran & Others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Divekar & Popatlal Attorneys for Mr. Mohanbhai Nanabhai the Receiver appointed in the above suit by an order made in the said suit on 23rd August 1923 and pursuant to the Power of Sale Contained in the said order Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Property on Friday the 12th June, 1931 at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) on the Premises.

All that vacant piece of land situate at Duncan Road Bombay Containing 100 Square yards registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 7662 and New Survey No. 4298 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7366, Street Nos. 249257.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Divekar & Popatlal Attorneys for the said Receiver or the Undersigned.

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Featuring
MARLENE DIETRICH, GARY COOPER, ADOLPHE MENJOU
A Thrillingly Magnificent Picture.

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6-30 and 10 P.M.
A Riot of Laughs
JACK OAKIE
IN
THE SOCIAL LION
The gayest gale of laughs You've ever had

THE EMPRESS
6-30 and 10 P.M.
A Fantastic Masterpiece
PHANTOM OF THE OPERA
Featuring
LON CHANEY, MARY PHILBIN
Talking, Singing and Colour.

PATHE CINEMA 6-30 & 10
SPECIAL MID—WEEK CHANGE.
MORTON DOWNEY
Broadway's Golden Voiced Tenor
IN
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A Picture Packed with Drama, Love, Song, Romance And Irresistable Appeal.
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The charm of the sweet voice, the magic of the beauteous face, and the stirring dialogues with exciting events go to make "The Wife" the best Indian Talkie.
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A picture that brings in one all reaching sweep the glamour of cine actresses.
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Agarwal Pustakalaya's Commercial Section.

The Secretary, Shri Agarwal Pustakalaya, Allahabad, writes:—"The city of Allahabad has been experiencing great difficulty in supplying a suitable place of commercial information suited to the needs of people of the commercial section. Information regarding the difficulties meeted out to the commercial people in the matter of railways, post offices, telegraphs, telephones, cablegrams, shipping, insurance income-tax, municipal rates, etc., is not easily available and sometimes it is not only difficult to obtain but becomes almost impossible.

To supply this longfelt want the organisers of the Agarwal Pustakalaya have decided to open a commercial section, where the above information required by the businessmen can be available. Traders, merchants, and businessmen and the people who are specially interested in commerce are requested to send their suggestions as to the daily requirements and difficulties in order to fascilitate the work of the organisers of the Pustakalaya in opening the Commercial Section."

Exhibitions Of Hindi Newspapers And Journals.

The Secretary, Hindi Conference, Guntur, writes from Arundalpeta, Guntur, dated June 4th: "It has been decided to hold the Andhra Provincial Hindi Conference during 19th, 20th 21st of this month, along with other Andhras Conferences, in Guntur. As the people in these parts are not acquainted with many of the Hindi newspapers and periodicals of our country, we wish to have an exihibition of all such papers. So we request the editors of the various Hindi newspapers to kindly send us the sample copies of their dailies, weeklies, biweeklies, and monthlies, together with special supplements if any, so as to reach us before 15th.

FRESH LIGHT ON MARATHA HISTORY.

Mr. Sardesai's Latest Volumes

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The historical research work undertaken by Mr. G. S. Sardesai, the well-known authority on Maratha history, in connection with the old records in the "Poona Daftar" continues to attract public attention. Three new volumes of selections have just appeared which like their predecessors are on sale at moderate prices at the Government Book Depot and leading book-sellers.

The first of the new issues, "Maratha Conquests in the North" (price 12 annas) constitutes the fourteenth volume of the series and describes in original letters the activities of the Marathas during the years 1732-35. The chief distractions of these years were in the South and included the rising of Sambhaji of Kolhapur, the defection of Dabhade at the instigation of the Nizam, and the struggle with the Sidi of Janjira.

The expansion of the Maratha power to the very gates of Delhi caused grave concern to the Imperial Court, which at once set about making preparations for an attack. A formidable well equipped Mogul army was marched against the Marathas but, as the letters indicate met with little success.

The fifteenth volume, "Bajirao's advance upon Delhi" (price Rs. 1-3-0) gives an interesting account of Bajirao's successful expedition to Delhi. In a letter to his Guru, Brahmendra Swami, Bajirao describes this exploit in detail. The Emperor of Delhi was reduced to a state of helplessness and in his extremity sought the assistance of the Nizam. The defeat of the Nizam at Bhopal, in what is regarded as a masterpiece of guerilla warfare, decided the fate of the Empire. The supremacy of the North was apparently in sight when Nadir Shah swooped down on Delhi, and Bajirao remained in uncertainty on the banks of the Nerbudda watching the course of events.

The sixteenth volume, "The Bassein Campaign 1737-39" (price Rs. 1-8-0) describes one of the greatest exploits of the Marathas, the capture of Bassein from the Portuguese. The letters in this section not only corroborate the eloquent account of Grant Duff but disclose fresh details of the policy followed by Bajirao and his brother Chimnaji.

Dr. Chandulal Explains Why He Resigned

SERIOUS DIFFERENCE OF OPINION REGARDING VILLAGE WORK

(From Our Correspondent.)
BROACH, June 8.

I interviewed Dr. Chandulal Desai, the President of the Broach District Congress Committee on the question of his resignation from the Executive of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee. He has explained his position and his interview will throw a flood of light on the working of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee. The situation is expected to become more serious as some of the members of the Broach District Congress Committee press upon him to withdraw the District from the G. P. C. C. and carry on the Congress work independently. It appears that Dr. Chandulal Desai is firm in his desire to work out at all cost the scheme passed by the District Congress Committee, rather than submit another budget on the lines of other districts of Gujarat.

WHY HE RESIGNED.

In the interview Dr. Chandulal said: I had some fundamental differences of opinion as regards the method of future work in Gujarat. I felt that since my point of view in this matter was not acceptable to the G. P. C. C., I cannot legitimately remain on the Executive Committee.

A NETWORK OF VILLAGE CENTRES.

I placed a scheme before the G.P.C.C. for the organisation of my District on the lines now suggested by Mahatmaji in the last issue of "Nava Jivan." My committee proposed to start a network of centres throughout the District for the organisation and development of villages, each centre having under its control about 20-25 villages with one competent and cultured worker in charge. The Provincial Congress Committee would not accept the same and suggested a line of work which was not suited to the conditions of the District and, in my opinion, was more demonstrative than substantial. I wanted one year's trial for our scheme, which, compared financially with the other srhemes, hardly erred on the side of extravagance. I believe that the only method for substantial and lasting public work is the one suggested by my Committee and since the G.P.C.C. would not accept the same, I had constitutionally to vacate my seat in favour of those who were ready to work on the lines laid down by the Provincial Committee."

"How does your scheme differ from that of the other Districts?" I asked.

The Doctor said: "The budgets for the other districts were framed with a view to run the picketing and other activities started during the last fight. Undoubtedly, this is good work but, there is very little scope in them for steady and constructive work of a lasting nature, on the lines suggested by Mahatmaji. I believe that mere picketing is not likely to produce lasting effect unless there is substantial constructive work to supplement it.

"An organised attempt is necessary to study the social and economic life of the country-side, to push forward the Congress programme, to develop public life, eradicate factions and untouchability and to take up other social and political activities in villages. I wanted that future work in Gujarat should be of this substantial nature and not merely demonstrative and this was the fundamental difference."

CHARGE AGAINST G. P. C. C.

"I consider the scheme indispensable not only for my District but for the whole of Gujarat. The G. P. C. C. has not made an organised effort to start village work on these lines in Gujarat. I feel very strongly that if any permanency is to be given to the results obtained by the vigorous agitation carried on during the last fight, work should be started in villages as early as possible. It was with a view to emphasize the necessity of this work that I pressed my scheme before the G. P. C. C.

"In collaboration with some other prominent workers of Gujarat, I put forward a scheme of this nature for the whole of Gujarat before the President of the G. P. C. C. in 1925-26. It was however turned down and we did not like to press it on as we did not think the time opportune for evoking a very severe difference of opinion in the Committee.

LIFE-LONG WORKERS FOR CONGRESS.

"Have you got the right type of self-sacrificing and enthusiastic workers who can give a fillip to the Congress work in the District?"

"Yes I have got a number of highly cultured self-sacrificing workers who are prepared to devote their life in the country's cause. Their names are a guarantee for substantial work and I would have willingly submitted them to any honest scrutiny."

"If the G.P.C.C. does not finally approve of your scheme how do you propose to work in the District? Will not the Congress work suffer?"

"The Congress work in the District will not suffer if the Provincial Committee does not help us. We will find out other ways and means of running the scheme as far as possible."

Asked whether his resignation would not create a split in the ranks of Congress workers in the Province the Doctor replied:—Why should it? There could be no development in public life without independent thinking. As there is toleration and a sympathetic consideration of opposing views, there would be no disruption but a progressive realisation of the Congress ideals. The only thing to be guarded against is that disagreement should not degenerate into personalities or criticisms into calumny."

Asked if it was a fact that the District was going to withdraw from the Provincial Committee? Dr. Chandulal said it was not so and added "At least not as yet."

'A WAIL' FROM SIRSI AND SIDDAPUR.

Nearly 3,000 Persons Facing Starvation.

RELIEF FOR PEASANTS NEEDED.

(From Our Correspondent).
DHARWAR, June 8.

The miserable condition of the Ryots of Sirsi and Siddapur is already known to the world. While the land-revenue question is not yet finally and satisfactorisettled hundreds of families in both the Talukas are on the point of starvation. If during the next 4 or 5 months that is till the next harvest, they do not get food enough, there is no other way for them but to succumb. They cannot emigrave from their lands as in that case they will ly settled hundreds of families in have left the gardens to their fate and thus mill have deprived themselves of next years crop. They cannot continue to be on their land without sure relief from the outside. It is for such ryots who have absolutely nothing to fall back upon that relief has to be organised.

DONATIONS FOR RELIEF

It was a fortunate thing that Seth Jamnalal Bajaj personally visited these two talukas and was impressed by the utter misery of some of the ryots and by the need of relief. When an appeal was made in the 6th Karnataka Provincial Conference held at Hukkeri he donated a sum of Rs. 100. Rs. 400. were collected in cash there.

The local relief committee of the two talukas has been formed with Sjt. Keshawain (the president of the Sirsi Municipality) as the president Sjt. T. S. Naik as the Secretary, and Sjt. Dhakappa as the Treasurer. The committee has approached the Gandhi Seva Sangh, Karnataka Branch for help in men and money. An appeal in Kannada papers has been issued over the signatures of the influential local gentlemen.

NEARLY 3000 PERSONS AFFECTED

Critical investigation is going on as to the exact number of men and women who need relief. A rough survey made so long has revealed that about 500 persons in Sirsi and 2000 in Siddapur need help. Calculating rupees three per head per month the sum required would be Rs. 30,000.

It is hoped that this humanitarian work will evoke the necessary enthusiasm in Karnataka and elsewhere and save the ryots from inevitable and lingering starvation.

GATESHEAD BYE-ELECTION

Labour Retains The Seat

RUGBY, June 9.

The result of the bye-election at Gateshead was announced today as follows:—Major Evans (Labour 22,893 votes) Col. Headlam (Conservative 21601). At the general election Sir James Melville (Labour) whose death caused bye-election had a majority of over 20,000 in the contest in which there were four candidates, Labour, Conservative, Liberal and Independent.—B. O. W.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1-45 p.m.—A sponsored programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co., Ld.

7 p.m.—Majid Khan's Sarangi solo, and Abdul Aziz's sarode solo.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. A. Kirke Smith arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Monday.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Supscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S. S. "Iyo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 13th inst.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM OF W. I.

The Prince of Wales Museum will be open to the public on Monday (15th inst.) from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.)

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Comorin" with the Mails from Bombay of 6th instant arrived at Aden at 11-30 p.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 4 a.m. the following day.

GREAT MOVEMENT IN A PICTURE.

Under the auspices of Vile Parle Congress Committee, the story of the Great Movement started by Mahatma Gandhiji last year will be exhibited in a picture at Tilak, Mandir to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m.

WOMEN'S MEETING.

Under the auspices of Bombay Marwari Ladies a public meeting of ladies will be held to-day (Friday), at 3-30 p.m. at the Sukhanand Jain Dharamshalla, C. P. Tank, Nargis Behen Captain, my Tank, when Srimati Shanta Behen Pittie, will preside. Shrimati Kamala Nehru, Mani Behen Patel, Nargis Behen Captain, Ganga Behen Patel, Parvatidevi Didvania of Delhi and others will address the meeting.

A COMPLAINT FROM CHINCH BUNDER.

We have received a letter jointly signed by four persons, who complain that in Chinch Bunder (next to plot No. 33) some one is allowing his cows to stray in the Municipal streets in day time, at night they are straying in the Improvement Trust Board's place. The total number of cows is about 30. They hope the Municipal Commissioner will pay a personal visit and remove the grievances of the citizens living in the locality.

NATIONALIST CHRISTIAN PARTY.

Under the auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party a Public Lecture will be delivered by Mr. Subash Cnandra Bose, on "Minorities and Nationalism" on Saturday, at 6 p.m. at the Theosophical bash Chandra Bose, the Ex-Mayor Hall French Bridge, Chowpatty.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL ANDHRA MAHASABHA.

Under the auspices of the above Maha Sabha a meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the ANDHRA CLUB premises, dadar, where Messrs. B. Sambamurty, K. Venkatappiah and Dr. Pattanhi, will speak.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The Joint Hon. Secretary writes: A Clinical Meeting will be held at the Union Rooms to-day (Friday) at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Dr. J. Durlabh Dhruv, m.s. (Bombay), F. R. C. S. (England), D. L. O. (London), and Dr. B. B. Yodh, M. R. C. P. (London), will demonstrate a few interesting cases.

Other members wishing to demonstrate their own cases are requested to bring them.

BOMBAY COUNCIL

Commences Session At Poona On 20th July

The Governor of Bombay has directed that the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council will commence at the Council Hall, Poona, at 2 p.m. on Monday, (20th prox.).

"G" WARD REPRESENTATIVES TO B. P. C. C.

The following 11 candidates are elected from this ward on the B. P. C. C.:—

Sit. R. Krishna Iyar, Dr. J. D. Prabhu, Mrs. Shantabai Vengasarkar, Sit. V. K. W. Menon, Sjt. V. R. Dighe, Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Sit. G. J. Shah, Sit. I. S. Patel, Sit. C. B. Johri, Sit. N. N. Menon and Mrs. G. M. S. Captain.

Fatal Accident To Four Persons.

RANGOON, June 11.

Three Burmans and one Punjabi, all of them workmen, were killed by the collapse of the steel structure of the new Burma Oil Company's office at Singu in Mandalay following a cyclone on Saturday evening.—A. P.

Checking Extravagance Of Princes.

:o:

NOTHING SHORT OF PEOPLE'S "RAJ" CLAIMED.

More States' People's Conference Resolutions.

The Indian States People's Conference met again on Thursday morning at the Royal Opera House with Babu Ramanand Chatterji in the chair.

Over a dozen resolutions were passed dealing with various subjects which related to Indian States. One of the resolutions suggested certain changes in the constitution of the Conference, the most important of them being the change in the creed.

The resolution was unanimously accepted and according to it the "creed of the Conference is the attainment for the people of the States fully responsible and democratic Government by all peaceful and legitimate means." Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta who moved the resolution observed that so far, they were wedded to the retention of the Princes, but by the change in the creed, they were declaring to the world that they were no more prepared to tolerate the Princes as their rulers.

CURRENCY POLICY CONDEMNED.

Among the other resolutions accepted was one condemning the Currency policy of the Government of India, another demanding the introduction of responsible Government in the States, a third condemning the action of the Government of India regarding the Patiala Inquiry and a fourth declaring that the Conference viewed with consternation the present disruptive Currency Policy of the Cutch Darbar.

A resolution formulating the immediate demands of the people of the States which asked inter alia for "Fully responsible Government based upon functional electoral basis", "abolition of the ownership of lands by non-cultivators", "Transfer of ownership of land to the cultivator", "reduction of land revenue by 50 per cent" "eight hours' day for the workers and a minimum wage of Rs. 50 a month" was thrown out by the Conference.

FINANCIAL AND CURRENCY POLICY

When the proceedings commenced on Thursday at 8-30 a.m. Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta moved the following resolution:

This Conference views with grave apprehension the financial and currency policy of the British Government, which has resulted,

(1) in reducing the purchasing power of the people of India and increasing the liability of every Indian deptor including the people of the Indian States;

(2) in creating Artificial Stringency during the last few years in the Money Market and undermining the Credit of India at home and abroad;

(3) in frittering away the gold resources in the currency reserves which threatens in the near future the convertibility of the Indian Currency and thereby postponing the establishment of a properly constituted Reserve Bank in India;

(4) in crippling Agriculture, Industries and Commerce in the whole of India.

The Conference is further of opinion that unless immediate steps are taken,

(1) to introduce an Automatic Gold Standard,

(2) to regulate and co-ordinate the Currency and Credit Policy of India by the establishment of a properly constituted Reserve Bank,

(3) to stop further efforts to maintain the value of the Rupee at 1s. 6d.,

the situation cannot but develop most alarmingly causing irreparable harm to the economic structure of this country.

The resolution was unanimously accepted.

CUTCH CURRENCY POLICY.

The following resolution proposed by Mr. L. R. Tairsee and seconded by Mr. Dholakia was also accepted.

This Conference views with great consternation the present disruptive Currency Policy of the Cutch Darbar which has resulted in (a) violent fluctuations of its ratio to the Rupee, (b) the non-acceptance of Panchias coins in consequence of the influx in the market of spurious coins culminating in the entire break-down of the State currency, and (c) entailing untold hardships to the poor and disorganization of the trade and commerce and calls upon the authorities to end the present deadlock by stabilizing the currency and creating special currency reserve out of the profits of the mint.

EMBARGOS CONDEMNED.

Mr. Maganlal Jagjivan of Jamnagar moved the following resolution.

The Conference strongly condemns the policy followed by certain states such as Jamnagar and Gondal in Kathiawar, of placing handicaps on goods produced in or imported from the neighbouring states and embargo on the export of goods produced in the states to the neighbouring states, in as much as this policy is clearly calculated to cause grave loss to the cultivators and producers, to place undue restraint on free trade causing serious depression and economic loss to the merchants, and amounts to an unwarranted and indefensible encroachment on the elementry rights of the people to sell and buy their goods in the most favourable markets and draws the attention of the Paramount Power to their responsibility in the matter, as the policy seriously affects the inter-statal relations, so as to disturb the harmony between the states, which it is the duty of the Paramount Power to preserve and protect.

The resolution was unanimously accepted.

JUDICIAL COMMISSION.

Sjt. Pandit Anant Naram of Rawain moved the following resolution which was seconded by Sjt. Manishankar Trivedi of Bhavnagar:

In view of the serious allegations made of the loss of life caused by the orders given by the Dewan of Tehri Garhval in the Pargana of Rawain and in view of the continued complaints of the people concerned, that a proper and satisfactory inquiry has not been made into their allegations, this Conference urges that immediate inquiry should be made by an independent Judicial Commission in to the affair.

The resolution was accepted unanimously.

"PEOPLE'S RAJ."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then moved an important resolution suggesting various changes in the constitution of the Conference. One of the clauses was:

The creed of the Conference is the attainment for the people of the States fully responsible and democratic Government by all peaceful and legitimate means.

Speaking on the resolution Mr. Mehta observed the change in the creed was very significant. It showed that the States' people were moving with the times. They were so far wedded to the retention of the Princes as Sovereigns but by the proposed change they declared to the world that they were no more prepared to accept the Princes as their rulers. Personal rule was now a thing of the past. It was impossible that while British India was living in the twentieth century the States should not continue to live in the 14th century. He added that personally he would not even be satisfied with "Ramraj". What they wanted was not "Ramraj" but "People's Raj."

The resolution was duly seconded and supported and passed unanimously.

FURTHER REFORMS.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi moved the following resolution, demanding the introduction of responsible Government in the States.

(1) This Conference demands that responsible Government be introduced in all large single States that are able to bear the burden thereof, and that smaller contiguous States should be grouped for purposes of responsible Government such as Kathiawar States, Southern Maratha States, Punjab States and the like.

(2) The following reforms should be introduced immediately in the States, or the groups of States:—

(a) Representative Institutions be established on an elective basis for the purposes of local self-Government, legislation, taxation and control of general administration; (b) the budget of the States should be presented to and voted upon by Legislative Councils with a majority of elected members. (c) The amount of privy purse of the Ruling Prince and his family should be fixed by the legislature and any excess over the fixed amount that may be asked for in any year should have to be voted upon by the legislature and the fixed amount should be subject to revision every five years, (d) there should be an independent audit of the accounts of the States; (e) there should be an independent judiciary, judicial functions should be separated entirely from the Executive and the personal intervention of the princes in the administration of justice should cease absolutely, and (f) recruitment and other matters relating to the public services of the States should be subject to definite laws and rules.

CHECKING EXTRAVAGANCE OF PRINCES.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Gulabshankar Dholakia and supported by Messrs. Bhai Saheb Kotwal Kanji Budhdeo and Mr. Laxmi Narayan from Orissa. The speakers emphasised the need of introducing responsible Government in the states, the need of fixing the privy purse and putting a check to the extravagance of the Princes who they said squandered the good money of their subjects in foreign countries.

Mr. S. N. Chetty wanted to delete clauuse "C" of the resolution but his opposition proved fufile and the resolution was accepted in its original form.

PATIALA INQUIRY.

Professor G. R. Abhyankar moved a resolution condemning the attitude of the Government of India about the Patiala Inquiry Committee. It was supported by Sardar Bhagwan Singh and Mr. Shamlal Kapur and accepted unanimously.

Mr. Chelshankar Vyas moved the resolution formulating the demand of the States' People

Messrs. P. L. Chudgar and Amritlal Sheth opposed the resolution on the ground that it was superfluous in view of the resolutions already passed. The resolution was thrown out.

Singing of National songs and "Bande Mataram" brought the proceedings to an end.

CASHIER ACQUITTED: CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

Charge Of Defalcation Fails.

Justices Murphy and Rangnekar of the Bombay High Court acquitted on Thursday one Yeshwant Ganesh Deshpande, an assistant head clerk and Cashier of the Finlay Mills who was charged under section 408 I.P.C. for an alleged defalcation in respect of sums amounting to Rs. 6,231-6-0 between January 1, 1930 and June 4, 1930 in an appeal filed by the accused against the judgment of Mr. Oscar H. Brown, the Presidency Magistrate, who had convicted and sentenced the appellant to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default four months' further imprisonment on January 28.

ALLEGED BETS WITH BOOKMAKER.

The prosecution alleged that the accused was in charge of the petty cash and kept the keys of the safe himself during his four years' service in the Finlay Mills. The Manager of the mill, before going to England, handed over the charge to his successor. On June 3, 1930 the superintendent asked the auditor to check the cash with the accused. The superintendent was informed that there was a shortage. When asked to revise with the help of the accused the following day, the second check also showed a shortage in the petty cash. The accused failed to explain the shortage.

As alleged by the prosecution, the accused told the managing director in the presence of the superintendent and the new Mana brought about by horse racing. ger that the defalcation had been Several bets for the members of the mill were laid with a bookmaker, who had absconded. Accused then paid the winnings out of the petty cash, which the book-maker should have paid. The Managing Director called in the police and the accused was taken into custody.

CONFESSION NOT ON OATH.

The defence was that the prosecution had failed to establish that the amount received by the Manager ever came into the hands of the appellant or remained with him. Mr. Suttleworth, the Manager, was not examined at all. The other two witnesses did not know whether the Manager kept the major portion of the cash with him and left trifling sums for immediate needs in the safe and gave to the accused sums for disbursement. Further the prosecution had failed to prove that the monies, alleged to have been misappropriated, were entrusted to the appellant or that he had any control over them. The alleged confession could not be an evidence, as it was not on oath.

After hearing arguments, their Lordships reversed the conviction recorded against and the sentence passed on the accused and directed that he be acquitted and discharged forthwith and the fine if paid, be refunded. Bail bonds were also cancelled.

Mr. G. N. Thakor appeared for the appellant.

SABOO SIDDEEK TRUST.

Mr. Sheriff Devjee Canjee has suggested to the Advocate-General the names of the following as Trustees of the Saboo Siddeek Trust:—

(1) Sir A'i Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, (2) Sheriff Devji Canjee, (3) Ahmad Haji Yusuf Botawala, (4) Harun Tar Mohmed Nurani, (5) Abdur Radaq Abdulla Abulrehman, (6) Umar Haji Adam, (7) Husain Ali M. Rehmatulla, (8) M. C. Chagla and (9) Mahomed Haji Ahmad Agbotewala.

Physical Culture Class.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, June 10.

The Sholapur Vyayam Mandal opened here on Sunday last a Physical Culture class in the Amichand Bungalow near the Fort. The opening ceremony was performed by Shet Govind Rawaji Doshi. Light refreshments were served.

YOUNG VICTIM OF DONGRI OUTRAGE DIES IN HOSPITAL

Bapu Narayan Athavale Does A Bit Of Sermonizing

JUROR'S RETORT TO THE CORONER

"One thing is quite clear to me that the people who organise the meetings, know very well, that murders take place when they hold meetings at Dongri, and still they hold meetings, where innocent people are murdered, while the organisers remain quite safe. I do not know how many murders will take place in future". This bit of sermon was delivered by Rao Bahadur Bapu Narayan Athavle the Coroner to the jury at the inquest held touching the death of Pannalal Maganlal (21) who was stabbed on the night of the 9th instant while returning home after the meeting at Dongri which was addressed by many prominent muslim Congress leaders.

Inspector Dostmohmed Somji in explaining the facts to the jury said at about 10-30 p. m. on 9th instant a meeting was held at Dongri which was addressed by several Congress leaders. Certain Muslim rowdies tried to break the meeting and, therefore, occasionally stones were pelted at the people assembled in the meeting. After the meeting the deceased was going with his father and brother in a hack victoria when some hooligans jumped in the victoria and stabbed one deceased. If the victoria driver had not used presence of mind and whipped away the horse the other two occupants would have lost their lives also.

FATHER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Maganlal Jasraj (father of the deceased) a jeweller, residing at Cathedral Street, then said that at about 9-30 p.m. on the day in question, he went to the Dongri meeting accompanied by the deceased and his another son. Some people created disturbance at the meeting. At about midnight, the meeting dispersed and witness engaged a victoria to go home. When they arrived at the junction of Sandhurst Road and a bye lane, some people from the meeting followed the victoria shouting "Maro, Maro," "They are leaders." "They are Hindus". The victoria was surrounded by hooligans. One of the ruffians boarded the foot-board of the victoria and stabbed the deceased in his stomach. Witness told the victoria driver to drive to the J. J. Hospital where the deceased was operated but died following day. The assailant were all Mohmedans.

SURROUNDED BY 100 HOOLIGANS.

Ganpatram Maganlal (17) a student, brother of the deceased, supported the last witness and said the victoria was surrounded by about 100 to 150 hooligans who pelted stones at them. The police were about 100 yards from the place of the outrage. The police did not see the rable attacking the witness, his father and the deceased. They knew that there was disturbance.

Pirmohmed Fathbhai, victoria driver, No. 431 said if he had not driven the horse to the topmost speed, in all probability the other two occupants would have been dragged out and murdered.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to Intra peritonal haemorrage.

The coroner in his charge to the jury remarked "One thing is quite clear to me that the people who organise the meetings, know very well that murders take place when they hold meetings at Dongri, and still they hold meetings where innocent people are murdered while the organisers remain quite safe."

JUROR'S RETORT

A juror retorted to the coroner: at the same time the police should be also on the alert.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to a stab wound inflicted on the deceased by an unknown person.

TUESDAY'S HOOLIGANISM AT DONGRI.

List Of Persons Injured.

The following nine persons were injured on Tuesday night at Dongri when stones were pelted by some hooligans at those who attended the meeting and in one case knife was used with fatal result:—

(1) Pannalal Maganlal (died); (2) Ganpatlal Maganlal; (3) Maganlal Jasraj; (4) Makdulhussein Sikandar; (5) Shivji Ganpat; (6) Hansraj Dooji; (7) Abdul Rehman Suleman Mitha; (8) Hari Pandurang and (9) Ishwarbhai Bragdas.

The first five were treated in the J. J. Hospital and the rest in the Congress Hospital.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEE'S SALARIES

Cut Motion Referred To Committee

The qcestion of reduction of salaries of municipal employees was once again discussed in the Committee of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday and was referred to the Establishment Committee. This matter was first discussed in January last, when a sub-committee was appointed to report. The sub-committee reported that no reduction in the salaries be made This report was moved for adoption.

Mr. M. A. Karajawalla moved an amendment to send the report of the sub-Committee to the Commissioner for reconsideration. The Commissioner adhered to his original view that no reduction in the salaries be made, although legal opinion stated that the salaries could be reduced.

Dr. S. P. Mehta opposed the amendment stating that the reduction of salaries would affect the morale of the municipal employees.

Dr. J. V. Vora then moved another amendment to refer the matter to the Establishment Committee which was agreed to.

SEVA DAL BELGAUM DISTRICT CAMP.

(From a Correspondent).

BELGAUM, June 11.

The Sevadal Belgaum District Camp, Thalakwadi was opened on May 10th. It has trained 22 volunteers from all parts of the district. It closes on June 14th. Demonstration and distribution of certificates to district workers is to take place at a meeting at which Sjt. Narayanrao Joshi, Pleader will preside. Dr. Hardiker, Secretary, General Hindustani Sevadal is expected shortly.

"WOMEN SUCCEED WHERE MEN FAIL."

Sjt. Sen Gupta Opens "Gandhi Gally."

COMMERCIAL FREEDOM CONCOMITANT OF POLITICAL FREEDOM

In response to the invitation of Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Mr. N. H. Belgaumwala, members of the Swadeshi Market Committee, a large number of prominent citizens met at Morarji Gokuldas Market on Tuesday evening to witness the opening ceremony of the "Gandhi Gally" by Sjt. Sen Gupta. Mrs. Munshi in requesting Sjt. Sen Gupta to declare open "Gandhi Gally" said the object of the Swadeshi Market Committee was to encourage Indian industries and they looked forward to see all articles nowever large or small supplied by Indian labour and Indian money. They also intended to open a Co-Operative Bank to give facilities to the Indian traders. Finally she requested the Indian traders to discard temptations of dealing in foreign articles and confine their activities in developing and selling Indian articles only

THANKS MOSTLY TO WOMEN

Mr. Sen Gupta then expressed his pride that he was called upon to open the wing of the Swadesh Market named "Gandhi Gally". He felt that wherever men failed women succeeded. They tried to get freedom of the country for the last forty five years but it was not till 1930 when women actually came forward to the help of men that they achieved some amount of success. They were trying to introduce swadeshi for a number of years but it was left to the women of Bombay and particularly to Mrs. Munshi to demonstrate the fact that what men could not do women could do. They were fighting for a number of years to get political control of their country. They wanted control of army, foreign relations, finances, etc. But if they got political control of the country and not control over foreign commercial exploiters, their political control would avail nothing. It was of utmost importance therefore for India to get both political as well commercial freedom. He expressed a hope that as Bombay had led in the struggle of the last political freedom, it would also lead to India's commercial emancipation. He then declared the "Gandhi Gally" open mids; cheers.

Sjt. Sen Gupta was then garlaned by Mrs. Munshi. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to Sjt. Sen Gupta proposed by Mr. D. Sethia and seconded by Mr. Naginchand Master.

FOREIGN CLOTH SEALED.

The following is issued from the Desh Sevika Sangh:—

Messrs. Shankar Balvant and Co., have informed us of their having sealed the stock of foreign goods.

YOUTHS' ROLE IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE

Subhas Bose's Advice

"There are misconceptions in certain quarters about Youth Leagues. Some ask that when we have a big political organisation like the Congress, why should there be different institutions. My reply is that there cannot be any conflict between the Youth Leaguers and the Congress. As a river is fed by rivulets, so is the Congress composed of youths, women, peasants and labourers with small organisations representing their special problems. The object of the Youth Leagues is to make genuine citizens of them, as the youths are the heirs of the future. The prime desire of the nation is to win political freedom of India, is only after getting it, we can tackle each one of the knotty problems before us."

In these words Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose delivered his message to a crowded meeting held on Thursday morning at Ghatkopar under the auspices of the local Youth League, Sjt. P. M. Kabali, presiding.

With due deference to the request of the audience, Sjt. Bose first addressed the gathering in Hindi wherein he gave a summary of his English speech, which followed soon after.

FEEDERS ALL.

In the course of his English speech, Sjt. Bose said that there were misconceptions in certain quarters about the Youth Leagues. Some questioned that when they had a big political organisation like the Congress, why should there be different institutions like the Youth Leagues. Whatever the reasons might be people did not come and join the Congress of their own accord. Therefore to prepare men, they required different organisations to work among youths, peasants, labourers and others.

Proceeding, the speaker said that as a river was fed by rivulets, so was the Congress composed of youths, women, peasants and labourers with small organisations representing their special problems. Every Indian had a right to enter the Congress and take part in it. If they were not able to draw men and women from every section of the community, the speaker remarked, the Congress would not remain as big as it was then. In advancing the cause of the freedom of India, the different organisations would be serving the parent institution—the Congress.

Sjt. Bose further stated that the object of the Youth Leagues was to make genuine citizens of them as the youths were the heirs of the future, they had to build their bodies and mind. As mere physical and intellectual development would not do, the Youth must be trained in national and social service by sending them out in the villages and by engaging them in various other departments such as picketing, etc. They must have a variety of programmes as one particular item might not appeal to everybody. The speaker then referred to the instance of Mr. P. M. Kabali, who had been able to hold his own in the difficult department of aviation, whereby he had brought the country into they could tacke each one of the world.

MARCH TO SWARAJ.

Continuing, the speaker declared that the Youth League was not only a political body, but it had also many other departments of service, the political freedom which they wanted was only a means of achieving their national status. In spite of obstacles out in the way of the youths by the foreign Government, they had risen to the top. How much more could be achieved if they had national Government. Political freedom was an essential step in the advance march of Swaraj. The prime desire of the nation was to win political freedom of India, as only after getting it, they could tackle eac one of the knotty problems before them.

INDIA'S MISSION.

Sjt. Bose opined that they must train the youths to bring all-round development. The ultimate goal would only then be reached. They were in no way inferior to the people of the ruling class, and in some respects they were actually their superiors. Inspite of national Government in France and Germany, the people there had not been able to achieve all-round development. That was why non-official endeavours succeeded where official ones failed. Because the Government could at the most give encouragement or money.

Concluding, the speaker observed that the new sense of responsibility would give them added strength and a sense of self-respect. There were the fundamental aims and objects of the Youth League movement. There could not be, therefore, any conflict between the Youth Leagues and the Congress. The conflict, wherever it was, was only due to ignorance. Sooner they brought about that awakening the better it would be for them and the country. India had a great mission to fulfil. It was to achieve by becoming one of the greatest nations of the world. The world would be poorer, if India did not become one in the immediate future.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY: JUNE 12, 1931.

CONGRESS AND R. T. C.

After prolonged and strictly confidential deliberations the the Working Committee of the Congress adopted a resolution on the R. T. Conference, which on account of its obvious importance may well be quoted in extenso. It runs as follows: "The Working Committee hopes that the efforts that are now being made to secure honourable and satisfactory settlement of the communal problem will meet with success; but the Committee is of opinion that even should these efforts unfortunately fail, in order to avoid any possibility of the Congress attitude being misunderstood in any shape form,—other conditions being favourable—Gandhiji should represent the Congress at the Round Table Conference, if required, for the presentation of the Congress position." On account of the presence in the city of a large number of All-India leaders who had come here in connection with the Working Committee's meeting and on account of a number of grave issues before the country demanding urgent attention, it was expected by the public that the Committee would arrive at some clear definite decisions. But the above resolution still leaves much room for uncertainty about Congress representation at the Round Table Conference. It may be that the very gravity of the issues involved prevent speedy unconditional decisions.

It is gratifying to note, however, that the Committee would not make a settlement of the communal question a condition precedent to the Congress representation at the Conference. While all Indians will fully appreciate Gandhiji's reluctance to confront the British at the Conference without a communal pact in his pocket, all things considered the Working Committee' decision is the wisest course to be followed in the present circumstances. Even the "Times" of London holds a similar view with regard to the resumption of the Conference itself and rightly observes that to make the resumption of the Conference entirely dependent upon a preliminary settlement of the minorities question virtually means giving any minority power to arrest the progress by standing out for its own terms. The Working Committee's decision will have a wholesome influence on reactionaries here who may now better realise that it is no longer possible for them to hold up all further constitutional negotiations by taking up an impossible communal attitude. We trust the Working Committee will not be content with passing the above resolution or leave the communal question to adjust itself, but will take an active leading part in bringing about a full communal settlement. The most uncertain and yet the most significant part of the Working Committee's resolution is the phrase "other conditions being favourable," which makes Gandhiji's attendance at the London Conference conditional on certain circumstances being favourable. Though the circumstances have not been specified in the resolution it is an open secret that they refer to the carrying out of the Truce terms by the local Governments. The Committee's attitude, whatever else it may be, is not wobbling, as the "Evening News" thinks it to be. Wobbling suggests weakness, but the Congress Committee is anything but weak. It insists upon strict adherence being paid to the conditions of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, and will not allow the Pact to be a one-sided affair. The report goes that the Committee has enough material at its disposal to prove that certain local Governments have not honoured the Pact. Several leaders would in the circumstances have straightway exposed the Governments concerned. But Gandhiji, with his overwhelming sense of loyalty to a Pact to which he is a party, is still prepared to give the Governments more time to redeem their position.

As regards the relation between implementing the Truce terms and Congress representation at the R. T. Conference, it is difficult to bring out that relation in a rigid formula. We can quite imagine certain lapses on the part of Government thoroughly justifying the Congress in refusing to have anything to do with the Conference. We can at the same time imagine other minor lapses which can safely be allowed to be dealt with by the local Congress organisations concerned under the guidance of the Working Committee. However, apart from exceptional situations, so long as the scope of the Conference remains what the Congress understands it to be under the Delhi Pact, expediency and principle alike would justify the Congress placing its demand direct before the Peace Conference through its accredited plenipotentiary. If, however, the scope of the Conference is altered, say, in response to pressure from fire-eaters like Mr. Churchill, the Congress would be free to adjust itself to the altered situations. Meanwhile Mr. Churchill's effusions and the Britishers' general insistence on the R. T. C. safeguards in favour of Britain furnish but one more proof of the soundness of our view that the Congress must be prepared at all times for all emergencies.

MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA.

The "Morning Post", ever ready to obstruct the work of India's securing political advance, is now busy with a stunt which will provide the Tory die-hards with welcome material to denounce the Round Table Conference. The journal published on Wednesday a message from its Simla correspondent which states that the Maharaja of Patiala has prepared a comprehensive memorandum to be forwarded to the British Premier and the Secretary of State, roundly condemning the proposed Federation. The Patiala ruler is credited with the advocacy of a scheme of "a Union of Indian States", in place of a Federation, "because it is felt that under the Federation Scheme of the Round Table Conference, the Indian States will be subjected to constant encroachment from British India." We can imagine how a certain section of Simla officialdom will gloat over the news and how greedily it will be welcome in Fleet Street; the Beavermere Press utilising it to ridicule the MacDonald Government's Indian policy.

Our Simla correspondent, however, says, that the message is "extremely unfair to the Maharaja of Patiala". He exposes the "Morning Post" canard by recalling the previous emphatic declaration of the Maharaja in London expressing his willingness to stand by the Federation Scheme. In a speech after the presentation of the report of the Federal Structure Committee, the Maharaja declared that the main principle of Federation stood accepted and he echoed his previously expressed hope "that by far the larger proportion of States will come into the Federal Structure at once and that the remainder will soon follow". We do not believe His Highness intends now to stage a complete somersault, for the benefit of the enemies of Indian constitutional advance.

ON A POINT OF ORDER.

We ask for information. For more than a month past Gandhiji has been represented in the Anglo-Indian Press as wilfully obstructing the smooth course of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, but the question is apparently premature because the composition of that Committee was based on the suffrages of the Round Table Conference in their plenary session. The members of the Round Table Conference were invited by His Majesty's Government and. as we understand it, they sat in Committee, and with a view to facilitate work, they constituted a number of Subordinate Committees with order to report, the most important of them being the Federal Structure Sub-Committee with the Premier as Chairman. If a member like Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer wishes to retire from the Committee, it is for him to forward his resignation to the Chairman and for the Conference to appoint a substitute. The proceedings do not vest the Sub-Commitee with power to alter or supplement their personnel; it certainly does not empower the Chairman or the Viceroy to disturb the balance of the membership as determined by the plenary Conference. The point raised by "P. J." in another column, is that assertions regarding the offer of a seat on the Sub-Committee are constitutionally unwarranted. If that is so, the Congress Working Committee are not immediately called upon to advise Gandhiji on the formal question of his participating in the work of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee.

There is another point to consider. Recently there have been vehement, if also subterranean, intrigues among additional candidates now in the running for the Federal Structure Sub-Committee. The rumour is about that Lord Willingdon will shortly announce names and the sycophant brigade have been besieging the Viceregal Lodge at Simla for His Excellency's countenance. While it is conceivably open to His Majesty's Government to add to the nominees to the Conference, it is doubtful if these gentry can find access to the Committee over the head of the Conference itself. Those who are already elected to the Committee, are there busy like flies in a shut lantern but those who are lured to it as a prize of Viceregal favour are, we fear, overlooking the genesis and status of the Committee.

So many unsavoury candidates have been mentioned as being eligible through the back-door of nomination, that we think the objection is worth serious notice. Sir John Simon, Lord Hailsham, Sir C. Setalvad, a few Princes specifically named and two pepper-pot peers have been sponsored by divers interests for the Sub-Committee. No one wishes to see it expand to rabbly dimensions or packed further to suit the conspiracy of reactionaries to sterilise the prospect of free Government in this country. If any change is contemplated, it is for the Conference to re-model the Committee; at that stage it would also be necessary to stipulate that "safeguards" should be so devised as to subserve "Indian interests" and to afford the nation due protection against any British encroachments, in the future. on Indian's charter of Liberty. Reuter stated the other day that no invitation had yet been sent to Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the Federal Structure Sub-Committee; probably it is because the Conference authorised to draft new members, has not met again. Meanwhile it is obvious that Mahatma Gandhi cannot be justly taunted as being the cause of delay in the meeting of the original Sub-Committee if they are so eager to get on with the work they commenced. Sriyut Setalvad's impatience over Gandhiji not promoting the activities of the Sub-Committee is, thus, thrice misdirected, because, constitutionally. we have not yet reached the stage when Gandhiji is called upon to say either "Yea" or "Nay" in the face of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee.

Trifles

—:o:—

Appropos of the inquest on the death of Pannalal Maganlal; it is very unfortunate that only one thing was kind enough to make itself quite clear to Coroner Athavale, to wit, "the people who organise the meetings know very well that murders take place when they hold meetings at Dongri, and still they hold meetings where innocent people are murdered while the organisers remain quite safe."

* * * * *

There are many other things that ought to have made themselves quite clear to Mr. Athavale. For instance (1) those who were the innocent cause of the young man's death are grateful to him for having vindicated their innocence; (2) A committee of International lawyers is going to be formed at Geneva to effect a much needed change in the law relating to 'murder". It has been discovered now that murderers have been invariably hanged or otherwise unjustly punished for the fault of others. Murder is no crime. You have to trace the pre-disposing cause. For instance if, as usually happens, a servant in a jeweller's shop is killed by robbers, the fault lies with the man who amassed enough wealth to go into that business and thereby awaken the fatally predatory instinct of the murderer.

* * * * *

Coroner Athavle has beaten the Guntur Stewart and must be given something more than a C.I.E. for his very succesful inquest not only on the elementary principles of Law and Order but also on Common-sense and judicial decency.

Meanwhile what about recommending the organisers of the Dongri meeting to be hanged and the man who killed Pannalal Maganlal to be rewarded adequately for helping to expose real murderer?

* * * * *

Peshawar is to have a "Green-Shirts" organisation also. "The new body is formed with a view to safeguard and protect the rights of zemindars and landlords."

Calcutta and Bombay having had an experience, however brief, of blue badgers will naturally desire to compare notes with Peshawar, specially as regards the identity of the organiser. They hope that in this respect at least Pesnawar will be more fortunate.

* * * * *

"Europe Divided over Easter." This to my mind is a much better pastime than being divided over rotten eggs.

* * * * *

The "Evening News":—"We defy anybody to discover from the actual text of the (Working Committee) resolution, as distinct from the varying interpretations that may be given to it hereafter whether the Congress will send any delegate to the Round Table Conference when its deliberations are resumed."

How I wish I were a "Governor or a "prominent" member of the Viceregal Executive.

* * * * *

The police at "Home" are trying to search for "the girl bandit believed to have directed recent country house robberies and smash and grab raids in England....."

Scotland Yard must be receiving hundreds of letters every day giving full description of the girl written by enthusiastic and dejected young men.

And this is why they haven't caught her yet.

* * * * *

"The interview purported to have been given by "an eminent Prince at present in Bombay" and published in yesterday's "Times of India" was unauthorised, misleading and incorrect, and we much regret that it was published."

* * * * *

I am glad our contemporary has done exactly what was expected of it.

I mean the regret not, of course, the interview.

* * * * *

But in fairness to all concerned it should publish the name of a Prince with whom it had an "unauthorised, misleading and incorrect" interview.

The unfortunate omission has given rise to all sorts of misunderstandings among people who read only the "Times."

A POINT OF ORDER.

P. J. writes:—

If the Working Committee are engrossed with the question whether Mahatma Gandhi should say "Yea" or "Nay" to the reported offer of a seat on the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, then they are tackling a problem that has never arisen.

The Round Table Conference in plenary session, appointed the Federal Structure Sub-Committee to report on certain issues. The composition of the Sub-Committee was determined by the Conference; so were the terms of reference. No new individual can be nominated to the Sub-Committee by the Prime Minister or the Viceroy. It is for the Conference to meet again and decide the question of additional memberships or invitations. Until that stage is reached, the Working Committee must not interest themselves in factious problems whether Gandhiji should really join the Federal Structure Sub-Committee or not—at this stage.

THE CONFERENCE OF SALARIED EMPLOYEES.

SELF-RELIANCE AND ORGANISATION ESSENTIAL

(By C. MASCARENHAS).

Unemployment among the middle class has been growing steadily in the last years. Lately it has assumed alarming proportions. Investigations are being made into the causes of this evil. Various recommendations have been made for its cure. But until now absolutely nothing has been done in practice.

The decision to hold a Conference of the salaried employees of the city of Bombay is a sound move. The initiative has come from the most ardent among the clerical workers themselves who realize that none will help them unless they help themselves. Professors, high officials, commercial magnates, industrial patrons occasionally shed tears of sympathy for the plight of the middle class. They prescribe remedies which are of no avail. No solution of this commonly deplored evil can come from those exalted quarters, because it is a product of capitalism in its worst form—'colonial exploitation.'

ACUTE CRISIS

The aggravation of the distressed condition of the lower middle class has been caused by the acute crisis which has overtaken the economic life of our country. It is no consolation for the clerical workers to know that for every one of them out of job there are perhaps 50 manual labourers unemployed. But this knowledge helps them to have a clearer perspective of the situation. It helps them to grasp the root cause of the evil from which they suffer. They become conscious of the fact that they are the victims of a social system in decay. and that they must work out their salvation by joining hands with the exploited masses in the struggle for replacing the decayed social order by a just one.

CONCRETE DEMANDS

In the Conference which meets on June 13 and 14, the distressed employees will not gather to listen to lectures from highly-situated persons who have no experience of the conditions they talk about. The most ardent and active elements among them will meet with the object of voicing the innumerable grievances of the clerical workers. and put forth concrete demands for the redress of the same. They will not indulge in the usual pastime of preparing schemes to provide employment for middle class youth through the fostering of cottage industries and encouragement for settling on the land. Without entering into the effectiveness and feasibility of these suggested remedies, it may be pointed out that no immediate result whatsoever can be expected from them. But the condition of the clerical employees is unbearable. It demands some immediate relief. And this relief must be extracted from those for whom the employees have been labouring for years.

DUTY OF CAPITALISM

'Colonial' capitalist exploitation has pauperized and exhausted the Indian masses. Their purchasing power has declined to the lowest limit. This has caused the present severe trade depression, on the pretext of which employment of clerical workers is restricted. Thousands are never getting any employment; others are thrown out of job after haviny served their masters for years. After they have been driven into the present distress by no fault of theirs, the clerical workers are enjoined to go and find new avenues of employment—in the disrupted cottage industries or on the overcrowded land. This temerity should be confronted with the demand that it is the duty of capitalism to relieve the distress of those whom it has ruined.

The coming Conference will formulate this demand, and find out ways and means for enforcing the demand. The main demands will be substantial increase of salaries, particularly of the lower scales; reduction of the hours of labour, so that room is made for the unemployed and provision for the unemployed. Needless to say that these demands, very modest and just as they are, will not be fulfilled only for asking. Therefore the Conference will consider the pressing need for a powerful organization of the employees. There are several associations of employees in the city. Most of them exist nominally. Their stunted growth is due to the illusion with which they were born—to promote good relation between the employers and employees. Organizations actuated with this noble ideal can never defend the interest of the employees; these therefore cannot be expected to have much much affection for such bodies.

EFFECTIVE ORGANISATION NECESSARY

The necessity for all-embracing organisation of the clerical employees defending their interest and only their interest is being felt all round. When the employers show so little concern for their servants, and leave them in the lurch rather than suffer making a little less profit, the enthusiasm to establish harmonious relation between capital and labour is bound to cool down. So, the Conference is going to propose amalgamation of the various employees' unions now existing in name into one big union of all the clerical employees with the object of carrying on a militant struggle for the redress of thier immediate grievances. We trust this plan will receive the enthusiastic support of all distressed employees who must learn to help themselves if they want to improve the miserable conditions of their life.

WOOL AND WOOLLEN INDUSTRY OF INDORE STATE

This is the fourth paper on village economics written by Mr. V. A. Talcherkar, L.M.E., L.T.M., the Textile Expert of Holkar State. The author in his booklet stresses the necessity of establishing a system of "Commission Combers" through out India. At a time when we are confronted every day with the growing proolem of dire unemployment in our country, well-meaning and influential, and commercially inclined men must take vigorous steps to ameliorate the miseries of the starving population. It is imperative, therefore, to establish as many industries in our country as possible. Care, however, should be taken to select only such industries as will unmistakably yield the desired results and not add to the existing evils already found rampant. Woollen industry and the necessity of establishing a system of 'commission combers' throughout India is an important subject which comes under the category of industries under contemplation. It is sure to give impetus to wool farming and wool spinning in our villages and prove a boon not only to hand-loom weavers of wool, but also to Indian woollen mills. The warning which the author has given to Indian States against the exploitation of the people is worth consideration. Next to cotton, wool is an important indigenous raw product of India. Mr. Talcherkar has done well in dealing with the subject. Except for a few pages on the technology the pamphlet is lucidly written for any ordinary reader to follow. Any thing that can be done to enable the illiterate villagers to develop into saleable article the raw material that they find ready at hand and so increase their prosperity is an object with which every true Indian must fully sympathise.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Bhopal Negotiations.

Apropos of the Bhopal negotiations, a press report had appeared the other day to the effect that negotiations ended inconclusively and that "the present position is that separate electorates are considered inevitable, though the Muslim view-point which is in favour of joint electorates, are being explored." The fact is that no negotiations took place and, therefore, the question whether Separate Electorates were considered inevitable or quite the contrary does not arise at all. The Publicity Officer of Bhopal has, we note, formally contradicted the report. We are glad that he has done so. But it will interest our readers to know that the inspiration behind the A. P. report was no less eminent a leader than Maulana Mahommad Shafi Daudi.

—And M. Shafi Daudi.

Let us, with grateful acknowledgment, quote the relevant passage from what "Maulana Shafi Daudi wires" to the "Muslim Outlook": "Separate Electorates are considered inevitable at present, but methods for reconciling Doctor Ansari's school are being explored." Maulana Shafi Daudi has paid a handsome personal compliment by refusing to acknowledge the Nationalist Muslim Party as such. We doubt if the leader of the party would appreciate the kindness. But we do congratulate Maulana Shafi Daudi on the clever way in which he has sought to do his innocent little bit for Separate Electorate.

Shaukat Ali's Statement.

We welcome Mr. Shaukat Ali's statement warning the public against giving credence to contemptibly malicious propaganda against His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, whose neutrality as between the two sections of Mussalmans and whose sense of integrity are above questions. Mr. Shaukat Ali has, however, omitted to say that the persons responsible are some of the most eminent members of the All-Parties' Muslim Conference and that objectionable "reports in the Press" have invariably emanated from the Simla correspondents of the Anglo-Indian journals. If Mr. Shaukat Ali desires full details he can easily do so, while he is at Simla, with the help of the famous "political circles". He will get them straight from the "horse's mouth." Meanwhile he would do well to "warn" Maulana Shafi Daudi also. Having taken the inevitability of Separate Electorates for granted, he immediately goes on in his message to the "Muslim Outlook" to express gratitude to His Highness "for his genuine desire to create harmonious relations between influential Muslims." This, we grant, is very clever. But it is not fair to His Highness.

An Amazing Order.

The District Magistrate of Chittagong is reported to have issued an order under Section 144, Cr. P. C. requiring all Hindu "Bhadralok" youths between 16 and 26 residing in that town not to leave their homes between 7 p.m. and 5 a.m. This is a most perverse order one can imagine even from a British Indian Magistrate, though Section 144 lends itself to grosser abuses of justice. Why ony "bhadralok," i.e. respectable people, should be specifically penalised is hard to understand. And the discrimination against the Hindu community is extraordinarily suspicious. We agree that Chittagong is in an abnormal conditions and calls for special precautions. But the order in question can only aggravate matters.

"Mother America."

Dr. Howard W. Hagguard, Professor of Physiology at Yale University, U.S.A., is reported by the "New York Times" to have said in a recent radio address that while the Americans lead the world in many ways, "to our disgrace we lead it in mortality of mothers at child-birth". The time had come, the Doctor added, to do some missionary work at home and not to devote a "lot of sanctimonious talk to Mother India and the sending of missionaries to benighted countries but talk of Mother America." The veiled reference to Miss Mayo should be clear enough to the reader. We fear that the rate of maternity mortality is much higher in India than in America. But that was no justification for Miss Mayo's outrageous exaggeration of all our social ills and making political capital out of them.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT THREATENED.

—:o:—

Liberal-Labour Deadlock On Land Tax Scheme.

LIBERAL ORGAN BLAMES SNOWDEN

LONDON, June 11.

The Liberal-Labour deadlock on the major issue of Government's Land Tax scheme has suddenly developed into a serious threat of dissolution of Parliament. Government, it is reported, yesterday sent an ultimatum to the Liberal leaders that official Liberal amendment, if persisted in, would be treated as a question of confidence.

WILL WRECK LAND TAX SCHEME.

The amendment due to be moved on June 16 would practically wreck the scheme by limiting Land Tax to undeveloped land on the ground that otherwise the scheme would violate the traditional Liberal objections to double taxation as developed land is already subject to Income Tax. The offer of Liberal chief Whip to modify the wording of the amendment provided the substance thereof is retained, has in no way eased the situation.

The Labour organ "Daily Hearld" seeks to extort the Liberal surrender by asserting that Liberals by causing the downfall of the Government will assume the responsibility for the destruction of Land Tax, the Round Table Conference, Disarmament and Electoral Reform.

SNOWDEN THE STUMBLING BLOCK.

The Liberal organ "News-Chronicle" however believes that Mr. Snowden is the principal stumbling block to the agreement and if the amendment is carried election can be averted by the withdrawal of the Land Tax proposals and the resignation of the Chancellor.—Reuter.

TORY CONCERN FOR THE MASSES OF INDIA !

LONDON, June 10.

The hope that Mr. Baldwin would take advantage of the Premier's "wholly disingenuous" reply to his letter to free the Conservatives from the entanglement with the Government's Indian policy, was expressed by Mr. Churchill in a speech at Folkestone.

He asked why should safeguards be only in the interests of India? Had the British, who had lifted the population of India several hundred years above their level in peace, justice and sanitation, no right to have their interests considered?

Mr. Churchill urged the Conservatives to make it clear that they were determined to discharge their duty to the vast masses of people and would not hand them over to "greedy and fanatical politicians" who would immediately reduce the country to chaos and carnage if they gained control.

He described the Cawnpore riot as the direct outcome of Irwin-Gandhi Pact with its ambiguous and equivocal formulas and said that worse would speedily follow unless the British dealt with the problem in terms of manly truth.—Reuter.

BRITAIN MUST REMEMBER HER PLEDGE TO INDIA

Sir John Simon Sermonizes

LONDON, June 10.

Nothing but discredit and disaster would follow the attitude on behalf of Britain which forgot Britain's constitutional pledge to India.

On the contrary complete unfamiliarity of the mass of Indians with the meaning and working of western institutions would make the task of devising constitutional framework one of the greatest complexity, said Sir John Simon addressing a luncheon party given by the Federation of Chambers of Commerce.

He added that only by keeping those two propositions steadily in mind and not allowing one to cancel out the other, could Britain play the part of helping India to a future which ought to be hers.

Referring to Cawnpore riots Sir J. Simon urged the audience not merely to spend their energies and thoughts in meditating upon the distress horror and discredit of such episode, but to realise that that kind of difficulty was one of the many to be constitutionally overcome, if they were going to provide anything approaching a self-governing constitution.—Reuter.

EUROPEANS AND R. T. C.

Giving Full Scope To Delegates Urged

(BY MAIL.)

MADRAS, June 9.

The Executive Committee of the Madras Branch of the European Association, at a meeting held on the 4th June, "left it to the delegates to the Conference of branch delegates to be held in Calcutta, to take such part in the deliberations as might seem necessary to them in the light of the views expressed by the Madras branch and to emphasise the necessity of leaving the delegates to the Round Table Conference free to negotiate the best solution possible in the circumstances, keeping the question of fiscal autonomy and safeguards in a position of supreme importance."

Three letters of a confidential nature from the President of the Association giving full accounts of his interviews with various prominent statesmen, politicians and businessmen in England and a letter from the General Secretary stating that the Counil agreed with the Madras Executive Committee's views on the proposal of the Sind Branch to increase the number of European non-official delegates to the Round Table Conference, were recorded.—A. P.

CONFERENCE ON FEDERAL FINANCE

SIMLA, June 10.

It is understood that the informal Conference on questions relating to federal finance which meets here on the 15th inst. will be attended by Sir Arthur MacWatters, Mr. G. S. Hardy, Mr. A. H. Lloyd, Mr. K. Z. Fitze, Col. Haksar, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Professor Bhargava and Professor K. T. Shah.—AP.

TROUBLE BREWING IN MADHOWJI DHARAMSEY MILL.

Workers Resolve To Fight Breach Of Agreement.

A Correspondent writes:—

A meeting of the workers belonging to the weaving department of the Madhowji Dharamsey Mill was held near the mill premises (Foras Road Gardens) on Wednesday evening under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag). Messrs. S. V. Deshpande and Hamid Hussein (a worker from the mill) who addressed the meeting said that the management proposed to pay the weavers at the old rates, although as a result of the settlement of the strike last month, the management had signed an agreement promising readjustment of the rates. The workers' mill committee was negotiating with the management on this question, and the management had promised to furnish a list of the rates according to which wages would be calculated for the last month, but undue delay was being caused about it. The speakers asked the workers to be vigilant and to be prepared for action in order to safeguard their achievements during the last strike. A resolution was passed unanimously declaring that the workers would refuse to accept the wages at the old rates and that they would be prepared for direct action in case the management tried to break the agreement.

Another meeting will be held at the same place on Thursday evening to consider further developments.

Re-Election Of Chanda Municipal President.

(From A Correspondent).

CHANDRA, June 10.

Seth Khushalchand, Congress leader of this District, and member of the All-India Congress Committee, has been re-elected, unopposed, president of the Chanda Municipality.

Congress volunteers gave a salute and many organisations garlanded him.

Messrs. Rajeshwarrao Potdukhe and Hussainalli Hassambhoy were elected vice-presidents.

DISTRESS IN NORTH BENGAL.

Subhas Babu Appeals For Funds.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following appeal:—

It may not generally be known outside Bengal that in many parts of Bengal famine conditions have appeared. The distress is most acute in North Bengal, particularly in the Districts of Rangpur and Bogra. Other parts of North Bengal and East Bengal may be similarly affected before long. In the present economic condition of Bengal, particularly after the recent jute crisis, it is hardly possible to organise relief unless some help is forthcoming from outside the Province. On former occasions wherever there was acute economic distress in any part of Bengal, Bombay opened wide her purse-strings. I gratefully recall the help given by Bombay in 1922 and 1923 at the time of the North Bengal floods and in 1928 and 1929 for relief in North Bengal and East Bengal. This year too, relief will have to be organised immediately in Ranpur and Bogra Districts. I am full aware of the fact that Bombay along with the rest of India has been hard hit and we cannot this year expect the munificent contribution of the past. Nevertheless if any help is forthcoming for the relief of the distressed in Bengal it will be thankfully received. The Provincial Congress Committee has already taken steps for organising relief. Contributions in money and in cloth will be equally welcome. All contributions may be sent to me (1, Woodburn Park, Calcutta), or to the Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Bengal, 1, Wellington Square, Calcutta.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM

(Continued from page 1)

cipation in the R.T.C. The nation will be asked to back up this formula thereby keeping the communalists under effective check.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

The Working Committee opened the questions of fundamental rights and the public debts. The discussion could not be proceeded with as the reports on these questions were not ready. The committee had, therefore, to extend the time of the report.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman submitted the report of prisoners not covered by the truce terms. The report was referred to Mahatmaji for disposal.

CLOTH CERTIFICATES.

The Working Committee met in the afternoon at 3-30 and finished the agenda in two and half hours. The most important question discussed was the practice of issuing certificates to concerns dealing in cloth except Khaddar. For the sake of convenience and also uniformity it was thought essential that the authority of certification should rest at the centre, i.e. with the Working Committee. The Working Committee has asked Provincial Congress Committees to withdraw their unauthorised certificates. Several provincial committees have entered into arrangements with cloth dealers giving the latter temporary relief. This practice was very much deprecated by the Committee. In case the provincial committees do not desist from this practice and infringe the directions of the Committee, the President has been authorised to take disciplinary action against defaulting organisation or individual.

The Committee concluded its proceedings at 6 in the evening.

The next meeting will be on the 1st of July at Surat. Mahatma Gandhi had several informal conferences with Sardars, Inamdars, merchants and others.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

The following summary of proceedings was given by the General Secretary of the Congress:—

The Working Committee extended the time for the reports of the Fundamental Rights Committee and the Public Debt Committee to 30th June and the 21st June respectively.

P. C. C.'S AND BOYCOTT.

"The Working Committee disapproved of the policy of the Congress organisations issuing certificates dealing in cloth except those dealing in Khaddar. These organisations which have issued certificates should withdraw them. The Committee note with regret that some Congress organisations have infringed the directions issued by the Committee in regard to the Boycott of the Foreign Cloth by premitting the sale of the existing stock of foreign cloth for certain periods. The committee calls upon these organisations immediately cancel such arrangements as they are against the declared policy of the Congress of complete prohibition both of the sale in India of the existing stock and of the importation of any further stock. In the event of any infringement of the directions of the Committee in regard to the programme of the Boycott of foreign cloth the President of the Congress is authorised to take disciplinary action against the Committee or individual concern as the case may be."

The list of prisoners not governed by the Truce terms which had been prepared by Sjt. K. F. Nariman was referred to Mahatmaji for disposal.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was appointed as Arbitrator to dispose of the Delhi Election Disputes.

The Working Committee fixed the last year's figures for contribution by the P. C. C.'s to A. I. C. C. The 15th August is the last date by which the contribution would be made.

The next Working Committee will meet on 1st of July at Surat.

MARATHI ACTOR HONOURED.

Subash Bose Awards Medal.

A pleasant function took place at the Bombay Theatre on Wednesday night when Babu Subash Chandra Bose presented a gold medal to Master Shankarrao Joshi the chief actor of the Deshbandhu Sangit Mandali.

The company staged the Marathi play "Santa Subha" on the occasion in which Master Shankarrao played the part of the heroine. The guests included Babu Subash Chandra Bose, Dr. Hardikar, Dr. Savarkar, Mr. and Mrs. Nesday night when Babu Subash Velkar and others.

Mr. Madhavrao Godbole welcomed the guests and requested Subash Babu to present the gold medal to Master Shankarrao on behalf of the Natyakala Vikas Mandal for his proficiency in music. He garlanded Subas Babu and Master Shankarrao.

HIS DEPARTED LEADER.

Babu Subash Chandra in a short speech dwelt on the usefulness of art and culture in nation building and said that those who were engaged in serving art deserved encouragement. He thought it was a privilege for him to preside on the occasion as Company was named after his departed leader Deshbandhu C. R. Das. Amidst applause he presented the gold medal to Master Shankarrao. Mr. A. R. Bhat thanked the guests.

STOP PRESS

PRIVY COUNCIL REJECTS GUPTA'S APPEAL.

LONDON, June 11.

Privy Council has refused application for special leave to appeal of Dinesh Chandra Gupta sentenced to death in Calcutta on charge of murdering Lieut-Col. Simpson on December 8.—Reuter.

INDIAN STATES SUPPORT FEDERATION.

SIMLA, June 11.

It has been definitely ascertained that various important States of Rajputana, Central India and Southern and Western India support Federation and have confirmed their support by considered replies to questionnaire issued on the subject of representation in Federal House.

A few States await future development and, therefore regard the discussion of the issue of Federation premature.

No official withdrawal from Federation has yet been registered, though personal reasons may induce temporary opposition confined to a group of States aligned on known party lines.—A. P.

Mahatma Gandhi as seen by "Radha," the "Chronicle" Cartoonist.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

—:o:—

Haveli Taluka Political Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 10.

Haveli Taluka Political Conference was held on 7th instant, at the Donge Village Sjt. Keshavrao Jedhe, a non-Brahmin leader from Poona presided.

Prominent Congress leaders from Poona attended.

Mr. Gogte the chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates on behalf of the conference and further explained the object of the conference. After his speech, the President-elect delivered his address.

Resolutions of condolence were passed at the death of Pundit Motilal Nehru and Maulana Mohamedali.

A resolution supporting the Gandhi-Irwin pact and the declaration of citizens right was unanimously passed.

The conference strongly supported the Swadeshi movement and the picketing of liquor shops and forming of Seva Dal.

KHADI FOR GOVT. SERVANTS.

Balukaka moved a resolution to the effect that Government servants should use Khadi only to improve the condition of farmers and also the farmers should use Khadi compulsorily.

Burma Rebels Sentenced To Death.

THARRAWADDY, June 11.

The Special Tribunal delivered judgment to-day in the first Tharrawaddy Rebellion Case and sentenced twelve of the accused to death, twenty-six were awarded life sentence, four were acquitted and one was discharged. The rest had already been discharged before the charges were framed.—A. P.

ON APPROVED CONGRESS LIST.

ALLAHABAD, June 11.

Sjt. Baijnath Balmukund of the "Woolen Mills" Cawnpore" and Sjt. Jewan Bahadur of the Ramgopal Mills, Secunderabad have signed the Congress declaration and are now on the approved list.—A. P.

B. P. C. C. ELECTION ENQUIRY.

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. writes:—

The Election Disputes Committee appointed by the Council of the B. P. C. C. to enquire into the various complaints regareing the elections met on Wednesday evening and adjourned without transacting business, as Mr. K. F. Nariman was engaged in the Working Committee's meeting and many of the witnesses did not attend. The consideration of the "E" Ward complaints has been adjourned to Monday next.

The Committee will meet again on Friday, the 12th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) and consider complaints regarding the election in Parel (F) Ward.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, June 11.

Jute shares opened steady but eased off as the session progressed and a limited business was put through. Towards the close the market rallied and rates were again marked up. In coals only a few isolated deals were reported at level rates. Teas were dull. The miscellaneous section showed no change. Government Securities were quiet.

Coals.—Equitable 19-12, New Beerbhoom 8-4.

Jutes.—Adamjee pref. 87, Auckland Ordy. 159, Barnagore ordy. 108 small lot, Belvedere ordy. 358, Birla ordy. 8-2, Chamodany 103, Clive 19-12, Empire 39-8, Howrah 38-1, Kamarhatty ordy. 390, Kanknarrah ordy. 322, Lansdowne ordy. 116, Northbrook ordy. 45, ditto pref. 107-8 Orient 180, Presidency 5-8, Reliance 62, Standard ordy. 372.—A. P.

MAHATMAJI PRESENTS CERTIFICATES TO HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL CADETS.

—:o:—

Gandhiji's Gentle Rebuke To Office-Hunters.

"WORK WITH PEACE & TRUTH AS YOUR FOUNDATION"

The Campers of the Officers' Training Camp of the Hindustani Seva Dal met Mahatma Gandhi at "Mani Bhuvan," his Bombay residence at 5 a. m. on Thursday. Dr. Hardikar, Secretary General of the Dal introduced the President of the Hindustani Seva Dal Mr. Sambamurti to Gandhiji.

Mr. Sambamurti made a short speech in which he explained how the work of the camp was conduoted and also about the expenditure of the camp.

GANDHIJI DISTRIBUTES CERTIFICATES.

Gandhiji then distributed the Certificates, to the campers. They were in all 49. Gandhiji stood up when he distributed the certificates. This he said he must do so that the volunteers should not bend while taking the certificates.

ADDRESS TO CADETS.

Mahatmaji then addressed the Cadets as follows:—

"I must first apologise to you for having called you at this early time. The Hindustani Seva Dal stands for the service of India. Till now whenever I heard the term "Servant of India" it used to rouse great fear in my heart, because the rulers of India style themselves as "Servants of India". These so-called "Servants of India" can never in reality be what they call themselves. They are the servants of the British Empire and it is an impossibility to serve the British Empire and at the same time serve India. I can assure you, you can do no service to India if you try to follow the workings of these so called "Servants of India." You have to develop a desire for real service which these people totally lack. If on acquiring power you begin to cruelly enforce your authority on the people how is it possible to serve the people?

A WORD TO OFFICE-HUNTERS.

It is because we lack this feeling of real service that a great deal of rivalry and dissatisfaction has spread among ourselves. It has pained me very much to hear that out of a desire to attain high positions in the various Congress bodies people have been spending money thus creating an atmosphere of unhealthy competition. The real worker is he who carries on the work with a steady mind inspite of his being in the furthermost rank. The perfection of real service does not solely depend on the magnitude of the task done but rests a great deal on the humble spirit in which it is undertaken. Those misguided people to whom I have referred desire by force, it seems to serve their country. But it assuredly shows a most undesirable state of mind. One can never prosper or be capable of doing any good to anybody if one adopts questionable means to attain that end.

PEACE AND TRUTH AS FOUNDATION.

It is decidedly wrong on my part to think that I shall be able to serve India better if I become King of India. This was exactly the state of affairs at one time in the political life of France and people used to employ the most cruel and drastic means to remove their opponents from the political field. But the workers of the Hindustani Seva Dal should work with Peace and Truth as their foundation.

They must also cultivate to the greatest extent a sense of humility nor must they ever relax their efforts or let the quality of the work be in the least affected by feeling that there is not proper appreciation. They should deal with their fellow beings in a spirit of fair tolerance and maintain a respectful reverence for their mothers and sisters. I know this perfect combination of humility, Truth, Love and Peace is very rare in this world, but you must all strive to attain to it. Remember their will be no soldiers left to fight if everybody becomes a Commander to give orders. I sincerely hope that you will try and live up to this ideal that I have portrayed for you at this most precious time of the day and I can confidentally say that if you sincerely make an effort and keep the memeory of this morning always in your mind you will be doing the best service both to yourself and to your motherland."

MAHATMA VISITS SWADESHI CLOCK WORKS.

Principle Of Service.

Yesterday Mahatma Gandhi paid a visit to the Works of the Swadeshi Electric Clock Manufacturing Co., of Bombay early in the morning with Shet Jamnalal Bajaj, Satischchandra Das Gupta and Pyarelal. Mahatmaji was shown round the various department of the works and the whole process was lucidly explained by Dr. R. N. Datar, a Director of the Company.

This is the first enterprise of its kind. Another feature, namely its being conducted on the principle of self-sacrifice and service by an educational institution, namely, the Tilak Rastriya Pathashala of Nipani, with the object of imparting Technical Education has given it a place unparalleled in the Industrial World. Mahatmaji appreciated this noble ideal of this Business-Institution and wished it every success in the future.

SALARIED EMPLOYEES CONFERENCE.

The session of the Bombay Salaried Employees' Conference will be held at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday at 3-30 p.m. when Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside. Mr. Joseph Benme is the Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Subjects Committee of the Conference will meet at 8 p.m. on Sunday the Subject's Committee will meet from 9 to 11 a.m., Conference will meet from 3 to 8 p.m.

MARWADI BOY STABBED

Congress Worker Returning From Dongri.

Pannalal Maganlal Jhaveri, a young Marwadi boy of 22, who was fatally stabbed by a gang of Muslims in Bhendi Bazaar on Tuesday night succumbed to his injuries and died in the J. J. Hospital on Wednesday night. Young Pannalal was a staunch Congressman and an enthusiastic national worker. On Tuesday night, Pannalal had been to the Dongri meeting in the company of his father and younger brother to hear the speeches of Sardar Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other All-India leaders. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Congress. Pannalal, his father and brother, who were driving in a victoria after the meeting was over, were attacked in Bhendi Bazaar by a gang of Muslim hooligans. According to the evidenct of Maghanlal, Pannalal's father, these Muslim hooligans, mistook them for the Congress leaders. Pannalal was fatally stabbed with a clasp knife. His father and brother also received serious injuries at the hands of the same gang but with the help of the passers-by, they managed to escape with their lives. All three were immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital where their injuries were dressed. Pannalal succumbed to the injuries within 24 hours. His earthly remains were cremated in Sonapur on Thursday noon. Many friends and admirers of Pannalal had joined the funeral party.

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LYSOL, KRYSOL (Liquid Antiseptic Soap)

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MUCH DREADED DEATH-RATE
among Infants in India need no longer be a night-mare.

Hundreds of deaths have actually been averted and thousands of precious little lives will, hereafter, be saved by the aid of a simple discovery.

The credit for this goes to an unassuming German missionary doctor who, during his residence in India, discovered the amazing potency of certain harmless Indian herbs and roots in children's ailments.

These herbs and roots, he found, when scientifically combined with Calcium—the recognized bone-builder and Phosphorus — the great brain-builder, considerably enhanced the value and efficacy of the compound.

It is a combination which the latest medical science of the West and East can devise and which marks a distinct advance upon anything hitherto produced in the direction of saving sickly children from the grave and making healthy children grow healthier.

You have to try it to realise what a wonderful Elixir it is.

Start giving it to your child from NOW. A bottle costs only Rs. 2 to last for a month.

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If he doesn't stock it get it POST FREE (by mentioning the name of your Chemist from

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Removes Poisonous Waste Without Shock to the System

You don't think of "Feen-a-mint" as a medicine, but as a delightful, mint-flavored gum confection which you thoroughly enjoy chewing — yet physicians and druggists everywhere are warmly commending it as a completely effective laxative.

Why? Because "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a tasteless laxative agent which, *when thoroughly chewed* and mixed with the natural mouth juices, promotes complete elimination without any of the unpleasant effects of ordinary laxatives which may be either too weak or too harsh.

To know the difference, get a package of delicious "Feen-a-mint" at your druggist's today—and chew a tablet tonight.

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A STOR SAFETY RAZOR BLADES
CHEAPEST & BEST.
Available in all Stores.
Sole Agents:—
G. SHEWAKRAM & CO.,
Bunder Road, KARACHI.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

June 11.

S.S. Tarantia, Carthiness, Liverpool.
S.S. Dara, Wheeler, Calcutta.
S.S. Bankura, Durkee, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.

June 12.

S.S. Heijin Maru, Suzaki, Karachi
S.S. Hatkhola, Pitcairin, Okha.
S.S. Varela, Carruthies, Busrah.
S.S. Nirvana, Smith, Cochin.

LOADING.

June 11.

Steamer Capo-di-Monte for Genoa.
Steamer Vasna for Busrah.
Steamer Wolfsburg for Hamburg
Steamer Jehangir for Jeddah.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Mantua:—The P & O S N Co.'s English mail steamer Mantua is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a.m. from London with the outward mails for 28th ultimo, a general cargo and 53 passengers.

S.S. Tarantia:—The G T Co.'s steamer Tarantia arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Dara:—The T M Co.'s steamer Dara arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Bankura:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Bankura arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah with a general cargo and 21 passengers.

S.S. Heijin Maru:—The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Heijin Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. Hatkhola:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Hatkhola will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Okha, with ballast.

S.S. Varela:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Varela will sail to-day from Bombay harbour from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Nirvana:—The B I S N Co's steamer Nirvana will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Cochin with ballast.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, June 11.

2 Cathay, London, 13-6, M M and Co.
6 City of Manchester, Karachi, 13-6, K Nixon & Co.
9 Wartenfels, Karachi, 13-6, L. Edwards Ltd.
11 Iyo Maru, Japan 13-6, N Y Kaisha.
13 Baron Pentland, Melbourne, 12-6, T Morrison & Co.
14 Karanja, Durban, 17-6, M M & Co.
15 Aquileia, Genoa, 16-6, L T & M I S N Co.
17 Khandala E & S Africa, 1-7 M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

—:o:—

1 Tarantia, Glasgow, 20-6, Grahams Tdg, Co.
4 Varela Busrah 12|6 M. M. and Co.
5 Padma, Karachi, 12-6, Duncan Sandeman and Co.
7 Gurna, Calcutta, 14-6, M M and Co.
8 City of Salford, Karachi, 13-6, James Finlay and Co.
10-11 Heijin Maru, Karachi, 11-6, Scindia S. N. Co.
12-13 Kidderpur, China, 15-6, M M and Co.
14 Jehangir Jeddah, N F T Morrison and Co.
15 Indira, M'Coast, 11-6, Malabar Steamship Co.
16 Laxmi N F N F R Assaria & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Yamachichi, Calcutta, 13-6, L. Edwards Ltd.
C/R Garada, Rangoon, N F M M and Co.
D/E Sikh, Calcutta, N F T Morrison and Co.
F Ranee, Tuticorin, 14-6, T Morrison & Co.
K Bandra, Busrah, N F M M & Co.
M Hatkhola, N F N F M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Mooltan, 19-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 26-6-31 P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 3-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Macedonia 10-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Maloja 17-7-31 P &O S N Co.
Ranchi 24-7-31 P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Warfield 18-6-31. M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kasama 14.6-31 K N C
Clan Ogilvey 16-6-31 J F C.
City of Wellington 30-6-31 K N C.

FROM OSLO.

Agra 3-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan 24-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Tugela, 15-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Nippon 29-6-31 L Edward Ltd.
Tenereffa 11-7-31 L. Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Sturnfels, 16-6-31, L Edward Ltd
Konderkerk, 24-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Geirfels, 2-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa 30-6-31 M Italiana
Salawati 19-6-31 T M Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Himalaya 13-6-31 L T C.
Plisna 15-6-31 L T C
Gange, 11-6-31, L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

C|o Bradford, 18-6-31, F F Campbell Co.
C|o Canton, 18-7-31, F F Campbell Co.
Silveroeder, 28-6-31, Volkart Bros.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Heimei Maru 18-6-31 O S Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru, 15-6-31, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 29-6-31, N Y Kaisha.
Allpore, 21-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Celebes Maru, 19-6-31, O S Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru 16-7-31 N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 24-6-31 O S Kaisha.
Hamburg Maru 19-7-31 O S Kaisha.
Havre Maru 29-7-31 O S Kaisha.
Ranpura 3-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore 30-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 31-7-31 P & O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Naldera, 9-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Narkunra, 17-7-31 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Kenya, 20-6-31, M M & Co.
Karoa 4-7-31 M M and Co.
Karagola 17-7-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Cathay, 13-6-21 P & O. S N Co.
Mantua N F P and O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Yomachichi, NF, L Edward Ltd.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester 13-6-31 K N & Co.
Tarantia, N F G T Co.

FOR HULL.

City of Salford, 11-6-31 J F Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartenfels 3-6-31 L Edwards Ltd
Wolfsburg N F L Edwards Ltd.

FOR GENEVA.

Aquileia, NF M Italiana.
Capo-di-Monte N F M Italiana.

FOR KOBE.

Kidderpore, NF, P & O S N & Co.
Iyo Maru, NF, N Y Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.

Karanja, 17-6-31, M M and Co.
Khandalla, 1-7-31. M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bandra N F M M and Co.
Vasna N F M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sikh N. F. and Co.
Gurna, N F M M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Jehangir, N F T M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON

Cathay, P & O S N Co.
Mantua P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Yomachichi, L Edward Ltd.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester K N & Co.
Tarantia G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG,

Wartenfels L Edwards Ltd.
Wolfsburg L Edwards Ltd.

FOR HULL.

City of Salford, J F Co

FOR GENEVA.

Aquileia, M Italiana.
Capo-di-Monte M Italiana.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Kidderpore, P & O S N & Co.
Iyo Maru, N Y Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.

Karanja, M M & Co.
Khandalla M M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Jehangir T M and Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bandra M M and Co.
Vasna M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sikh T. M. Co.
Gurna M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Yomachichi, G.L.D. 10-6-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 11.

S.S. Cathay for London:—100 cwts turmeric E Virji and Co.; 19 cwts gum karaya N Moolji and Co. 2900 cwts groundnut oil cakes Strauss and Co.; 8 bales woollen carpets H Habibulla; 9 bales woollen carpets I Faizulla; 5 bales animal skin P M Hassam; 48 bales animal skin I Faizulla; 332 bales animal skin H Oosman.

For Marseilles:—937 cwts groundnut E Virji and Co.; 500 cwts groundnut seed Birla Bros.

S.S. Tarantia for Liverpool:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes Steel Bros.

For Manchester:—75 bales cotton thread waste M Chandulal and Co.; 438 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.

For Barcelona:—13 cases dry casings Union Casing Supply; 25 bales cotton raw E Soinner and Co.

For Glasgow:—1 bale woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd.; 1000 cwts lentils Birla Bros.

S.S. City of Manchester for Liverpool:—700 cwts myrabollams N Khimji and Co.; 30 bales wool raw W T Suren; 30 bales wool raw A J Calcuttawala.

For Barcelona:—34 bales akund cotton C Naulal and Co.; 50 bales cotton raw V Curumsey.

For Manchester:—500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 125 bales cotton raw B Mavji and Co.

S. S. City of Salford for Dunkirk:—55 bales akund cotton raw N Rajaram and Co.

For Ghent:—325 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

S.S. Wolfsburg for Leith:—15000 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S.S. Aquilia for Piraeus:—30 cwts gum olibanum E Virji and Co.

For Genoa:—250 bales cotton raw Y Products Ltd.; 110 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

S.S. Yomachichi for New York:—500 cwts flea seed M Bhuta and Co.

S.S. Capo-di-Monte for Genoa:—500 cwts linseed and 3800 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—2000 cwts ground nuts Ralli Bros.

S.S. Iyo Maru for Shanghai:—2300 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 1000 bales cotton raw T Products Ltd.; 750 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.; 500 bales cotton raw S Prithiraj.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.

S.S. Kidderpore for Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.; 200 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.; 800 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 11.

S.S. Delhi, Agents L Edwards Ltd. from Hamburg:—73 drums colour, 20 drums lubricating oil, 163 drums lubricating grease, 300 drums chemicals, 35 cases tin ware, 110 cases beer, 366 cases cloustuns, 36 cases bone ghee, 270 cases lamps, 50 cases lamp parts, 45 cases camphor, 77 cases machinery, 58 cases E. ware, 86 cases fuses, 35 cases stoves, 160 cases ply wood, 100 cases slates, 30 cases sardines, 300 cases whale oil, 357 bundles Y.M. circles, 250 bundles Y.M. squares, 141 bundles Y.M. sheets, 485 bundles Y.M. tubes, 627 bundles nails, 48 cases bolts and nuts.

From Bremen:—55 bundles copper ware, 506 bundles steel circles, 335 bundles steel plates, 120 bundles flanges, 464 cases glassware, 28 cases ropes, 87 cases hinges, 144 cases motor covers, 30 cases files, 350 cases slates, 240 rolls wire, 35 casks chemicals, 213 cases beer.

From Gothenburg:—1510 cases paper, 100 cases stoves, 50 cases matches, 187 cases hinges, 500 cases glassware, 763 cases boards, 935 cases ceilings, 268 casks chemicals, 1277 cases nails.

From Antwerp:—45 coils copper wire, 240 coils wire, 50 cases tyres, 108 cases crushing balls, 40 cases glue, 57 cases woollen yarn, 1272 cases glassware, 420 drums chemicals, 95 drums dyes, 50 drums colour, 110 cases lead, 9506 bundles steel sheets 6171 bundles steel hooks, 74 bundles steel rivets, 80 bundles channels, 2024 bundles steel bars, 738 bundles hoists, 712 bundles bolts and nuts, 2576 bundles tubes.

From Rotterdam:—874 drums chemicals, 50 drums cocoanut oil, 80 drums dyes, 1222 drums dyes paste, 1157 drums dyes dry, 200 drums whale oil, 295 drums lubricating oil 1000 bags starch, 450 bags dextrine, 425 bags farina, 240 cases straw boards, 917 cases beer, 75 cases schavapps, 303 cases paper 197 rolls wire, 440 bundles rivets.

From Port Said:—155 bales cotton.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

PRICES DECLINE ON LONG LIQUIDATION

Influence Calcutta Panic

Bombay, June 11.

The are market was under the salutary effect of panicky condition in Calcutta Stock Exchange. There was uiter absence of demand and prices after opening easy, declined on long liquidation. It is reported that there is less demand for cloth. Cotton market is now showing resistance. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 667/- and after decling to Rs. 659/- closed at Rs. 661/4. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 353/- and after declining to Rs. 346/4, closed at Rs. 347/8. The weakness in mill shares had a sympathetic effect on other miscellaneous shares Bombay Burma opened at Rs. 391/- and declined to Rs. 385/-. There was slight recovery at this level and finally closed at Rs. 387/8. Tata Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 19/14 and after declining to Rs. 18/10, closed at Rs. 19/-. Alcock ruled vtry steady and closed at Rs. 206/14.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 11.

Bombay Dyeing 667; 63; 66; 59; 61.
Century 225-10; 23; 20; 23.
Colaba 98-2.
Crescent 57.
Fazul 353; 43; 48; 47.
Indore 345; 43.
Madhowji N. 25.
Nagpur 323; 22.
New Great 128; 25; 26.
Pearl 218; 12; 15.
Simplex 56; 55.
Swadeshi 270; 71; 68.
Burma 391; 85; 88.
Hydro 103-7.
Tram 109-6.
Deff. 258.
Ord. 19-14; 18-12; 19.
Bundi 12-8-2.
Indian 155; 50; 46.
Katni Ord. 152.
Alcock 207; 10; 198; 206.

MILLS

Bombay, June 11.

100	Ahm. Advance	272-8
50	Apollo	2-8
10	Bom: Cotton P.	4-1
500	Bom: Cotton	111-4
250	Bom. Dyeing	661-4
250	Bradbury P.	160
250	Bradbury	130
100	Century	223-2
500	Central India P:	448-14
100	Central India	323-2
100	Colaba	98-2
100	Coorla	147-8
100	Crescent	57-8
250	Currim.	65
250	David	110
250	Dawn	500
200	Ed. Sassoon	45
10	E D Sassoon D	0-4.6
100	Elphinstone P.	22
100	Elphinstone	5
250	Fazulbhoy	347-8
100	Finlay	90
1000	Framji Petit	150
100,	Gokak	103-12
1000	Hindustan	1425
100	Indore-Malwa	343-12
100	Jamshed Pref.	60
250	Jamshed	10
50	Kasturchand	7-2
100	Khatau	92-8
100	Kohinoor	122-8
250	Laxmi	825
100	Madhowji	25
250	Madras United	575
1000	Maneckji Petit	800
100	Meyer Sassoon	35
1000	Morarji	510
50	Mysore	98-2
200	New Great P.	125
200	New Great	126-4
100	New City	61-4
250	Pabani	118-12
250	Pearl	215
100	Phoenix	295-0
10	Premier	1-10
100	Shapurji	6-0
1000	Sholapur	1725
250	Simplex	55-0
100	Swan	68-12
100	Swadeshi	268-12
25	Tata P.	15
25	Tata	24-8
500	Vishnu P.	677-8
500	Vishnu	1337-8
1000	Western	740

BANKS.

100-50	Baroda	67-8
50-25	Central	14-8
210—5	Eastern	66-8
500	Imperial	1055
500-125	Imperial Contr.	253-12
100-50	India	80-0
5	Union	3-3-0

CEMENT.

10	Bundi	12-2
70	Gwalior	67-8
250	Indian	146-4
100	Katni 1st P.	101-4
100	Katni 2nd P.	105-8
40	Katni Df.	576
100	Katni	150
10	Punjab P.	8-8
10	Punjab	7-0
100	Sahabad	142-8

INSURANCE.

10	Jupite P.	8
15	Jupiter	6-12
15	New India	15-6
200, 100	Oriental	1695
10	Vulcan	5-5

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad	110-0
1000	Andhra Val. P:	876-4
1600	Andhra Val.	552-8
50	Bombay Tram P.	64-10
50	Bom. Tram	109-6
100	Tata Hydro P:	102-12
100	Tata Hydro	103-7
1000	Tata Power P.	1075
1000	Tata Power	393-12

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	785
100	Amritsar Patti	110-0
100	Central Provin.	76-8
100	Dho: Barramati	87-0
100	Guzrat	45
90	Mandra Bhon	60-0
500	Tapti Valley	562-8

MINING.

10	Central India	0-12
10	Shivrajpur	12-2
150	Tata Steel 1 P:	117-8
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	37-0
30	Tata Steel D	258-12
75	Tata Steel	19

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	206-14
250	Bom. Steam P .	200-10
250	Bom. Steam	173-12
50	Bom. Telephone	43
8s	Brit. B. Petrol	2-10
135	Bom. Burma Old	387-8
50	Bom. Burma New	142-8
100	Ind. Bleaching	137-8
15	Scindia	6-2
3-1/2	p.c. Govt. Paper	60-0
5	p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	99-14

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 11.

F. P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to day		
10-6-31	5741000	8498000
Receipts Yesterday		
10-6-31	3000	5000
Export's to date		
10-6-31	6474000	6541000
Stock at Ports		
5-6-31	3182000	1723000
Stock Interior Towns		
5-6-31	1009000	740000
Stock Liverpool		
5-6-31	1065000	867000
Visible Supply		
5-6-31	6188000	3603000
Quantity in Sight		
5-6-31	12653000	13693000
Quantity out of Sight		
5-6-31	9746000	11779000

BEST ITALIAN TREATMENT
FOR
TUBERCULOSIS

In its various manifestations: PULMONARY, GLANDULAR, ABDOMINAL, OSSEOUS etc., These SERA and CURATIVE VACCINES have been discovered by Dr. PROF. A. BRUSCHETTINI, famous Italian Bacteriologist who has been elected President of International Researches against TUBERCULOSIS and CANCER by the General Assembly of the Society of International Researches of Paris. These preparations are already in use with success by eminent Indian Doctors.

GENERAL AGENTS:—
G. MARTIROSI & CO.,
Post Box No. 235, G. P. O. Madras.

N. B.:—The Representative is now temporarily in Bombay with the stock of these preparations and can be interviewed between 4 & 7 p.m. at GRAND HOTEL, Suit No. 25, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

GIRGAON ENGLISH SCHOOL
THAKURDWAR, BOMBAY NO. 9.

This school has recently been recognised by the Department and new session will commence from the 4th June, 1931, after the summer vacation. Sound Education, efficient and sufficient staff and individual attention a speciality.

New students will be admitted from the 1st June, 1931, only on production of a satisfactory certificate from the previous school, and an admission form filled in and signed by the guardian.

Students wishing to take up Kanarese and Pali as their additional languages should register their names immediately.

For prospectus, etc., apply personally or by letter to:—

B. G. NADKARNI, B.A.,
Principal.

MONEY MARKETS.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 11.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 to 20th June.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 June 15th July.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16 June.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32 July 15th August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 7/8 15th August.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 1/4.
Banks Selling T T 278
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 936.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 3/8
Banks Buying 60 days 135 1/4

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 64 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 80 1/4.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/8.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 5/8.

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.86 1/2 10th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/16 11th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 10th inst.
London/Paris 124.25 10th inst.
London/Belgium 34.92 10th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.07 10th inst.
London/Italy 92.90 10th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 1/4 9th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 10th inst.
Silver London Ready 12 5/16 9th inst. 12 3/16 10th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 5/16 9th inst. 12 3/16 10th nst.
Silver New York Ready 26 3/4 9th inst. 26 5/8 10th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 3/32 p.c. 9th inst. 2 3/32 p.c. 10th inst
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 5/16 p.c. 9th inst. 2 1/4 p.c. 10th inst
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 1/2 p.c.
3 Mos 4 p.c.
6 Mos 4 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

Tone of Silver:—Quietly steady. China and India sold. China bought at a decline.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 11.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 60.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89-14.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88/14
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74/6.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/10.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-80 Rs. 82/5
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 99/15
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/13
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/14
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/4.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 87/14
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101/4
Forward Rates: 17th June Settlement 3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 60.
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 99/14
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 11.

3 months Discounts 2 3/32 p.c.
6 months Discounts 2 1/4 p.c.
Bank of England rate 2½ p.c.
Call money 3 1/4 p.c.
One month 4 p.c.
Three months 4 p.c.
Six months 4 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 p.c.

An Abstract Of Currency Accounts

An Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 7th instant is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,55,63,78
Coin and bullion:—	
In India:—	
Silver coin	1,19,79,57
Gold bullion	20,45,97
Silver bullion	7,95,39
Securities (Purchase price)	7,42,85

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Iyo Maru	6000	30 May	3 June
Suw ,,	11000	---	16 ,,
Tokaiwa ,,	6972	15 June	19 ,,
Bushimi ,,	11000	---	@ 30 ,,
x Kaga ,,	5360	29 June	3 July
Hakozaki ,,	10500	---	@13 ,,
e rukuni ,,	12000	....	@ 26 ,,
Hakodate ,,	5303	16 July	30 July

*Do not carry passengers,
xCalls at Cilombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Mar	10500	10 June	28 June
Katori ,,	10000	25 ,,	3 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	22000	24 June	30 June
Tatsuta ,,	22000	8 July	14 July

*Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

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Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road.
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Most wonderful Brain cooler and Hair Tonic. Sample free on application.
BEDKAR AGENCY, Bombay 4.

BEST ITALIAN TREATMENT.

For Loss Or Impaired

VITALITY

"GING'S GLOBULES."

These Pills are unsurpassed in their effects either in men or women for PREMATURE WEAKNESS, LOSS OF MEMORY AND ENERGY, SIGHT WEAKNESS, NEURASTHENIA, STERILITY IN WOMEN and has a wonderful stimulating influence on organic functions. It is an unvaluable Italian remedy based on the most recent scientific researches of highest International repute.

The Representative can be interviewed at GRAND HOTEL, Suite No. 25, between 4 and 7 p.m., Ballard Estate, Bombay.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Improved Buying

WEEKLY WEATHER FAVOURABLE

Bombay, June 11.

In spite of favourable weather and failure of 12 Chicago banks, Yesterday the New York Cotton futures ruled very steady and recorded a rise of 18 to 15 points. The market opened steady at a rise of 12 to 8 points and reached 2 to 4 points. The weekly weather report was construed favourable yet there was steady and persistent buying on the theory of reaction. There was increased short covering which in the absence of offerings resulted in a rise of 23 points by noon. In the afternoon the market remained very steady and prices after fluctuating within a narrow range, closed at a rise of 18 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 20 points to 8.45c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 19 points. Spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 20 points at 8.17c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 15 points. The market ruled steady with Manchester and India buying. Around noon there was active covering by shorts, but the poor New York opening induced straddle selling. Later a nervous feeling developed and prices fluctuated with New York advices and closed at a decline of 6 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 2 points to 4.63 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures declined 8 points. Egyptian prices closed unchanged to 5 points lower.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

The weekly weather report states that temperatures averaged near normal in nearly all sections of the cotton belt. The week has mostly been fair, with an appreciable amount of rain in only a limited number of areas. It has been the warmest week so far this season over considerable portions of the belt.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 8.84 (12-15 p.m. lowest 8.61 (10-10 a.m.).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Better tone Liverpool to-day. Trade calling. Less pessimism.

New York.—Market more two sided. Largely professional. Sympathise with Stock Exchange. Weekly weather report bearish. Rather expect a dull market pending July liquidation.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

10-00 a.m.:—It is reported 12 small Chicago Banks closed.

8-37 a.m.:—Liverpool market steady on short covering, trade fixing call sales.

New York.—Further covering narrow market, better tone.

Weekly Govt. Weather Report favourable, warmer weather, limited rains.

Reuter's cable:—New York market was nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being buying on the reaction theory and favourable weather.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool July (Expected) equal 4.54

Broach J/A. (Expected) Rs. 165/ equal 3.76

Difference 78 pts. equal Rs. 34/

New York July (Close) 8.36 equal 4.18

Broach J/A. (Expected) Rs. 165/ equal 3.76

Difference 42 pts. equal Rs. 18/

Liverpool—New York.

(A. Liverpool close) July 73, October 58 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 10.

July	8.36
October	8.74
December	8.97
January	9.07
March	9.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 10.

July	8.41
October	8.77
Middling Spot	8.17

NEW YORK.

New York, June 10.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	8.28
October	8.66
January	9.00

New York: Noon Call.

July	8.36
October	8.73
January	9.06

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 10.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, June 11.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

July s 4/4d. up 5/8d.
Oct. s 4/5 5/8d up 1/2d.
Dec. s 4/7 1/4d. up 5/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

July dol. 57-1/2 unchanged.
Sept. dol. 57-1/2 down 1/8.
Dec. dol. 60-7/8 down 1/2.

LONDON LINCEED.

June/July £8-5-0 unchanged.
Market quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

July 10.77 up 1.
Aug. 10.82 up 1.
Market steady.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

July/Aug. Sh. 14/6d. unchanged.
Sep/Dec. Sh. 15/ up 3d.
Market firm but quiet.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

Sept. 123 down 5.
Dec. 136 down 4.
Mar. 144 down 3.
Market steady.

WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO.)

"Prices advanced on Commission Houses buying, but later declined partially on realising favourable weather and lower outside markets. Closed easy."

American Government estimate Winter Wheat Crop 649 Million Bushels against 653 Million Bushels during last month. Winter Wheat Condition is indicated 84 per cent. Spring Crop Condition is indicated by 68 per cent. against 85.7 per cent. same time last season.

Canadian Government estimate Condition 80 per cent. against 91/ per cent. same time last lear.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 10.

	Opening	Closing
June		4.49
July	4.45	4.52
August		4.56
September		4.59
October	4.56	4.63
November		4.67
December		4.70
January	4.67	4.74
February		4.78
March		4.83
April		4.86
May		4.90
June		4.93
Middling Spot		4.63

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 10.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	4,000
Sales for Exports	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

EGYPTIAN COTTON SAKELLARIDIS.

July	7.13
September	7.29
October	7.37
November	7.44
January	7.59
March	7.74
May	7.85
F.G.F. Spot	7.20

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 10.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.71
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	3.86
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.01
Oomra Good	3.14
Oomra Fully Good	3.29
Oomra Fine	3.44
Bengal, Good	2.91
Bengal Fully Good	3.01
Bengal Fine	3.11
Scinde Fully Good	3.01
Scinde, Fine	3.11
Scinde Superfine	3.12

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 11.

	Bales.
Khandeish	290
Central India	559
Barsi-Nugger	103
Berar	674
Central Provinces	293
Dholiera	1,909
Rajputana	289
Broach	198
Compta-Dharwar	1,076
Westerns-Northerns	277
Americans	17,355
Egyptians	134
East Africans	4,780
Cotton	27,937
	Cwts.
Wheat	2,263
Linseed	4,508
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	143
Gingellyseeds	1,292
Poppyseeds	71
Groundnuts	10,488
Castorseeds	1,970
Rice	3,772
Myrabollams	1,656
Gram	532
Joowar	6,769
Barley	417
Bajree	1,432
	Tons.
Coal	222

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, June 11.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	3	9
Mint Gold Is. Settlement	21	4	0
Mint Gold 2nd ,,	21	4	3
Silver Ready	42	1	0
Silver 1st Settlement	41	13	0
Silver 2nd ,,	41	14	0

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, June 11.

Following a rise of 18 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 164/ for Broach J/A. delivery. At this level there was absence of selling and prices kept on improving to Rs. 165/12. Liverpool market opened at a rise of 1 point but later advices were better indicating an improvement of 3 points. Later advices from Liverpool were quiet and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. 164/4
Broach A/M. 180/4
Oomra July 148
Oomra D/J. 154
Bengal July 135/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 11.

June	124.90	—0.50
Sept.	120.80	—0.30
Dec.	116.30	plus 0.50

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, June 11.

Bengal, July 136.
Broach, A.-M. 181.
Broach, J.-A. 164.
Umra, D-J. 155.
Umra, July 148.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 11.

100 G G Kesha & Co. Khamgaon 151.
200 G G Kesha & Co. Jalna 152
100 G G Kesha & Co. Neemuch 152
100 Toyomankwak Wun 12 on Umra.
100 Perystal & Co. Kapadvanj 8 on to Broach.
100 Currimbhai Govindgarh 146
100 P. R. Vakharia Miyafaon 4 off to Broach.
100 Volkart Bros Mathia 139.
100 Bombay & Co., Bodvad 148 1/2.
100 Bombay & Co. Karanja 148
100 Bombay & Co. Mandusar 153
100 Gokaldas Dossa Miyagaon 164
100 Gokaldas Nasirabad 162.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 11.

Bengal Superfine	140
Bengal Fine	135
Bengal F.G.	130
Sindh-Punjab Fine	135
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	130
Wardha-Hingt Fine	155
Nagpur Savner Fine	155
Yeotmal Fine	150
Arvi Fine	150
Amraoti Fine	145
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	145
Mulkapur Fine	140
Khandesh Fine	140
Muthia Fine	140
Muthia F.G.	130
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	155
Sailu F.G.G.S.	140
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	150
Burwah Sanavad Fine	150
Indore/Ujjain Fine	155
Broach Fine	165
Broach F.G.	160
Westerns M.G.	200
Cambodia	235
Compta Good	210
Jinja	275
Busoya	290

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 11.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Since 1st Sept. Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	290	318,156
Central India	559	322,650
Barsi and Nagar	103	164,781
Hyderabad-Gaorani		83,254
Berar	674	371,848
Central Provinces	293	305,272
Total Oomras	1,919	1,325,961
Dholera	1,909	230,801
N.-W. Provinces		89,756
Rajputana	289	45,256
Sind-Punjab		114,954
Broach	198	294,391
Coompta and Dharwar	1,076	71,323
Westerns-Northerns	277	34,100
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		31,640
Persian		399
American	17,355	98,564
Egyptian and African	4,914	266,651
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		321
Total	27,937	3,104,111

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

1st Sept. to 4th June.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	2,072	524,675
Japan and China	4,000	1,495,293
Coast Ports		19,193
Up-country by Rail		169,143
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		269,772
Total	6,072	2,238,076

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS. EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, June 11.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 371/- per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/- per case of 84 lb.

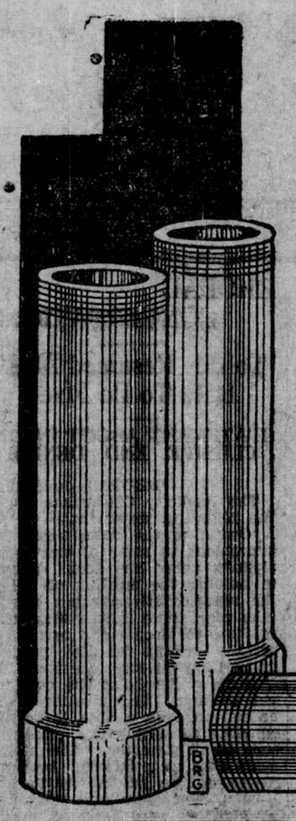
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 67/- per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, June 11.

Castorseeds Delivery Sept. Opening Rs. 34/6 Closing Rs. 34/1/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 31/4 Highest Rs. 31/6 Closing Rs. 31/3



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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1931

Are Princes Backing Out Of Federation?

PATIALA MAHARAJAH NAILS THE LIE TO COUNTER

A PATRIOT FIRST & RULING PRINCE AFTERWARDS

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, June 10.

Great amusement has been caused in political circles here by the publication of news that the Princes are going to oppose federation under the leadership of Maharaja of Patiala and that this change in their attitude is the result of a discovery that the Round Table Conference scheme constitutes a threat to the States' independence.

UNFAIR TO MAHARAJA OF PATIALA.

Whatever the source of this news it has been interpreted as extremely unfair to Maharaja Patiala by suggesting not merely that he is fickle but also petty minded. His Highness' utterances at the Round Table Conference were unequivocal and deliberate. He spoke seldom but when he did his carefully chosen words showed a thorough grasp of the problem and were expression of conclusions resulting from deep and anxious thought. On 19th November His Highness said that the readiest and quickest method of India achieving her full stature lay along the road of federation. He pledged himself to work for federation. In precise language he said what he and his brother Princes did not mean by federation and thus defined what they did mean that British India and the Indian States join together in a system which provides for the joint management and joint control of matters that jointly concern the two parts of India.

For the rest His Highness expressed his indignation at the findings of the Indian States Committee and took his stand upon rights arising from treaties and engagements. Any one familiar with the Round Table Conference proposals can see that His Highness carried his point. Provision has been made for treaties being respected and the States independence has been secured if indeed that were not implied in federation and were not capable of definite provision in the conventions that are to come.

Exactly two months after when the report of the Federal Structure Committee had been presented and considered His Highness maintained that the main principle of federation stood accepted and so satisfied was he with details that he echoed a confident hope previously expressed that by far the larger proportion of States will come into federal structure at once and that the remainder will soon follow.

WHY THEY ARE KEEN ABOUT POLITICAL ADVANCE.

Since the appearance of this morning's canard pointed attention has been drawn to His Highness' thoughtful words and his vivid anticipation of the future "We have great stake in the country. We should be the first to suffer if chaos and anarchy were to ensure. Any administrative breakdown in India would involve us far more quickly and far more fatally than it could involve any political party in Britain. Yet it is we who join in urging upon the Government and people of Britain the necessity for courageous, generous and prompt political advance. If we are prepared after full consideration of all the circumstances bearing in mind our own position our great responsibilities and the magnitude of our stake in the country, if we are prepared to accept for ourselves and to recommend to our brother Princes for their acceptance, the arrangements which have been devising during these many weeks need any one in Britain hesitate?"

PATRIOT FIRST AND RULING PRINCE AFTERWARDS.

It is manifestly unfair to His Highness to impute to him the intention of staging a somersault and thus to suggest that he has been embittered by the upset of March last. He is a patriot and at the Conference asserted that he was an Indian first and a Ruling Prince afterwards.

As regards the alternative proposal of a union of States involving the inclusion of 244 more States in the Chamber of Princes it represents a mendacious commentary on the Government of India's sense of justice utterly unlike His Highness habitual attitude. And the ideal of a standing committee of 14 Princes jointly deliberating with two Houses of British Indian Central Government is too ridiculous to be entertained by a Prince so conscious of his position as the Maharajah of Patiala.

BHOPAL CONVERSATIONS

To Be Resumed At A Date To Be Fixed

STATEMENT ABOUT INCONCLUSIVE END DENIED

BHOPAL, June 10.

The Publicity Officer has issued the following statement:—

"Owing to the dates being inconvenient to some of the participants, delay has been caused in holding the meeting of Muslim representatives which was to take place here in the first week of June to discuss and arrive at certain formula for the purpose of uniting various sections of Muslims and solving the communal problem. The meeting will be convened on a date to be fixed after consulting the convenience of all members. The statement that negotiations between representatives of the All-Parties Muslim Conference and Nationalist Muslims were resumed and ended inconclusively is incorrect. —A. P.

"Big Brother" On Conversations

BHOPAL, June 10.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has issued the following statement to the press:—

"Informal conference invited by the Nawab of Bhopal for the first week of June was postponed to sometime after 15th June, as several members invited pleaded inability on grounds of inconvenience and suggested cooler weather. It may be held in Simla or at Bhopal after 15th June, or later on, after the break of monsoons. But owing to the presence of several prominent members from both sides, several heart-to-heart conversations took place between Maulana Shafi Daudi, Gulam Rassol Mhera and myself on the one side and Dr. Ansari, Messrs. Khaliquzzaman and Mr. Shervani on the other. We tried to find out if there could be a common meeting ground. The conversations were cordial, and may prove useful when the Conference meets later.

The position of H. H. the Nawab is entirely misunderstood by some newspaper corresponden.s and others who do not like to see at least Muslims united amongst themselves. His Highness has friends on both sides and has been from the very beginning anxious that honourable peace should be established between Muslim and Muslims, Muslims and Hindus, Indians and Indian States and England. He would, without taking sides, be glad to see if they could find a common meeting ground. Surely we would welcome such an understanding among ourselves which would facilitate our work for the betterment of Islam and Muslims.

I would beg Muslims not to be carried away by uninformed and partisan newspapers propaganda. Both Maulana Shafi Daoodi and myself are seasoned Muslim workers, and we may be trusted not to sell Muslim interests for any consideration. We are thankful to His Highness for his noble efforts which, when successful, would help to solve many difficult problems and make the deliberations of the Round Table Conference a real success. I beg Muslims to remember that as far as we are concerned the final decision in every matter would be in the hands of the Muslim public."—A. P.

AGREEMENT IN ACTION.

Attachment Of Property.

COMPLAINT AGAINST KARWAR AUTHORITIES

(From Our Correspondent).
DHARWAR, June 10.

Severe measures for the collection of the second instalment of land revenue before giving final replies to applications made by the garden land holders, are reported from Sirsi and Siddapur in Karwar District. According to the Agreement, the authorities were bound to dispose off such applications before collecting the second instalment. One instance of attachment of property comes from Sirsi Taluka, where the house of a widow was raided by the Circle Inspector on the 6th instant, and pots of daily use were taken away. She paid the first instalment with great difficulty, but pleaded inability to pay the second instalment.

In Siddapur, godown charges in certain cases assessed at five annas per day have mounted to an amount exceeding the assessment proper and still the attached property has been sold for these godown charges.

Picketing of cloth shops selling foreign and banned mills stock has commenced in Dharwar from today.

CHEQUERS CONVERSATIONS

No Conclusions Yet Reached

RUGBY, June 10.

Answering questions in Parliament regarding the Chequers discussions with the German Ministers, the Prime Minister said that as regards the scope of discussion he could not add anything to the communique. As had always been intended, the discussions took the form of a general exchange of views and no conclusion other than those set forth in the communique were reached.

He added that the German Chancellor had invited him and the Foreign Secretary to pay a return visit to Berlin. The Government had great pleasure in accepting the invitation but no date had yet been fixed.

In reply to supplementary questions, Mr. Macdonald said that he did not think a debate on the present position in relation to reparations and inter-Allied debts would be helpful.—B. O. W.

CALCUTTA BOOKSELLERS MURDER

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

CALCUTTA, June 10.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day committed to the High Court sessions Abdulla Khan and Amir Ahmad on three charges of murder of Bholanath Sen Proprietor of bookshop in College Street, and his two assistants on May 7 last. The accused cited as witnesses for High Court Sir Abdulla Shurawardy, M.L.A., the newly created Knight and Mr. Sahid Shurawardy, M.L.C. It was stated in the court that during the search in Abdulla's room in a village three miles from Lahore photographs of Imamdin, murderer of Rajpal of Lahore and the funeral ceremony of Imamdin after the execution were found by the police.—A.P.

Picketing In Navsari.

(From A Correspondent).
NAVSARI, June 10.

The Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal of Navsari resolved to conduct picketing of foreign cloth under the guidance and supervision of Navsari District Praja Mandal. Since the 8th instant picketing is going on piecefully and vigorously. The Kapadias' deputation to the Suba of Navsari requested the authorities to interfere but the authorities refuse to intervene, so long as picketing was peaceful.

The cloth merchants in their meeting of 8th instant resolved to start anti-picketing publicity. Again they met yesterday and resolved to observe hartal. From today morning, all the cloth shops are closed, except the Calico Stores which has already given an assurance in writing to sell only Swadeshi mill cloth. The Kapadia Mandal asked the Calico manager to withdraw the writing, which he refused to do. Hence boycott against Calico Stores was pronounced by the Kapadia Mandal.

Yesterday, one picketer was beaten by a Khatri cloth merchant.

PREMIER SURRENDERING TO TORIES.

But Gandhiji Holds The Key.

WELLOCK SAYS BREAKING POINT WILL COME.

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, June 10.

The Round Table Conference seems to be in agony. The London correspondent of the "Hindu" says the publication of the MacDonald-Baldwin correspondence is an indication of the disposition to yield to Tory pressure.

In a message Mr. Wellock M.P. expressed regret at the tendency to go back on the advance already made. He feared the attitude of the Conservatives was making a settlement difficult. India was perfectly justified in refusing the safeguards which were not proved to be in her own interest and in objecting to the claim that the decisions of the previsious conference would not be reopened.

NO SIMON PLEASE.

If by the proposed addition is meant the inclusion of Sir John Simon it was most undesirable, because it would be interpreted in India as indicating a desire on a larger measure of advance accepted by the Round Table.

Mr. Wellock feared there would come a breaking point between he parties, if the reactionary tendencies were pressed much further, but he still believed Gandhiji held the key to the situation. The country would be well advised to take a careful note of what Gandhiji said if he came. On all critical occasions Gandhiji was always sane and reasonable and Britain should think twice before rejecting his proposals.

CONSTANTINOPLE NARCOTIC DRUG FACTORY CLOSED DOWN.

LONDON, June 10.

Constantinople.—The largest of the three narcotic drug factories at Constantinople has been closed down by the Government and a fine of £18000 imposed upon the Director.

Government's action is a direct consequence of the seizure by police of ninety kilograms of contraband morphine, which the factory smuggled aboard an airplane for Europe.—Reuter.

JAIN SWAMI DEAD.

Shops Closed In His Honour.

(From A Correspondent).
JETPUR, June 10.

Acharya Maharajshree Jechandji Swami of Jain Sthanakvasi Sangha, aged 84 expired yesterday noon. Hundreds of his disciples from various places attended his funeral ceremony to-day and subscribed a good amount for charitable purposes. All Hindoos suspended business to-day in his honour.

LEVY OF SCHOOL FEES

Mysore Government's Proposal

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, June 9.

Agreeing with the majority opinion of the Retrenchment Committee, presided over by Diwan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Government has proposed a levy of fees in middle schools, where education was hitherto free. By this process, Government expect to realise 1 lakh of rupees, which was shown in the provisional budget estimates for 1931-32.

There was very strong opposition from all sections of the Representative Assembly, and at the last sitting, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, the Dewan gave an assurance that the proposal would be dropped.

DHARWAR SARDARS' CONFERENCE

Deputation To Wait On Gandhiji

DHARWAR, June 10.

Third Conference of Inamdars and Sardars held at Dharwar on 30th and 31st of May nominated a number of prominent leaders including Sardar Mutalik and Gangadhar Rao Deshpande to wait in deputation on Mr. Gandhi to represent their case to him. The Deputation is meeting Mr. Gandhi on 11th instant, at 4 p.m. in Bombay.—A. P.

HOW SUBMARINE POSEIDON SANK AFTER BEING RAMMED BY CHINESE STEAMER YUTA.

—:o:—

Efforts To Raise The Ship And Rescue 8 Men In The Hull.

LONDON, June 10.

Weihaiwei.—It is understood that Medway is communicating with eight men in the hull of Poseidon and hopes to be able to rescue them. Others are in another compartment and it is stated there is practically no hope of their rescue. The Japanese salvage tug expects to raise Poseidon in twentyfour hours.

RAMMED BY STEAMER.

Shanghai.—A communique issued by British Naval Authorities states: "Poseidon was rammed by Chinese steamer Yuta ten miles north of Weihaiwei. Five officers and thirty ratings were saved. Two other ratings who were saved have since died. Eighteen ratings went down with ship .Poseidon is lying at about twenty fathoms. Diving operations are being carried out".

Yuta picked up all survivors except six ratings, who remarkably escaped by means of Davis Submarine escape apparatus from the sunken hull. Two reached the surface 2 1/2 hours after sinking and four threequarters of an hour later. All six were instantly picked up by the boats of British warships.

RAISING THE SHIP.

A Huge hole torn on the submarine side, caused her to sink in a few minutes. On receipt of the news, parent ship Medway steamed to the spot in the hope of raising the submarine and other ships are available. If it is decided that an attempt will be worthwhile and possible American submarine salvage vessel Pigeon at present at Tsingtao will be asked to assist.

It appears that Poseidon came to surface close to Yuta whose Japanese skipper, it is alleged, became confused and steered in the wrong direction armming submarine amidships. Besides the ratings two Chinese are reported to be entombed.—Reuter.

SUBMARINE DISASTER

Admiralty Statement In Commons

RUGBY, June 10.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Alexander, made a statement in the Commons on the disaster to the British submarine "Poseidon" which was rammed and sunk by the Chinese vessel "Yuta" yesterday, 21 miles north of Weihaiwei.

He said that the submarine was on the surface at the time of collision. The Commander-in-Chief in China who had proceeded to Weihaiwei had reported that today the number of men saved and alive was five officers and 30 men. Two more ratings who came to the surface had died and 18 ratings were missing.

THE WRECK LOCATED.

The wreck had been located and efforts were being made today to raise the submarine. The submarine depot ship "Medway" and H. M. S. "Hermes" and "Cumberland" and other naval units were on the spot. All survivors were picked up by the "Yuta" shortly after the collision with the exception of six ratings who escaped from the wreck by means of the Davis submarine escape apparatus between two and four hours later and were rescued by boats from British warships. Of these, it was regretted that two had subsequently died and one was in a critical condition. These men were in the fire compartment of the submarine when she sank.

He was sure that all members of the Commons would wish to associate themselves with the message of heartfelt sympathy which the Admiralty had sent to the breaved relatives.

SUNK IN TWO MINUTES.

The latest advices received by the Admiralty state that the "Poseidon" was sunk in collision whilst operating on the surface in full buoyancy. The vessel was holed on the starboard side forward of the conning tower and sank by the bow in about two minutes. The majority of the crew were able to escape by the conning tower hatch. Divers were now working in from 115 to 120 feet. Further details have been called for.

DAVIS LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS.

The new submarine escape apparatus referred to is the invention of a London man, Mr. R. J. Davis. It is 12 months since the apparatus was first served out as part of the equipment of submarine crew. Each man in the service is thoroughly and fully trained in its use. This is the first time that a disaster has befallen a submarine equipped with this apparatus. A breathing bag to which a small cylinder of compressed oxygen is attached, is strapped on the chest and acts as a life-buoy.—B. O. W.

CROWD GETS OUT OF HAND

Police Open Fire: 1 Dead, 1 Injured

OORGAUM, June 10.

Following yesterday's Hindu-Muslim fracas at Nundydroog about 1,000 labourers from Henry's Shaft Line assembled near the Institute, this afternoon, and threatened to cross the railway line and assault Muslims. The police held back the crowd with great difficulty for some time, but the crowd rushed through and get out of hand. The police thereupon opened fire as a result of which it is reported one Hindu received a bullet wound and was taken to hospital, where he died. Another Hindu is said to have sustained injuries and taken to hospital.

It is understood that Hindus demanded the removal of Muslims and the mosque from the lines. They were told to represent the matter to the Superintendent of Nandidroog Mines who would redress their grievances. The crowd gradually melted away by 7-30 p. m. The Inspector General of Police, Mysore, arrived here to-day, as also reinforcements of armed police from Bangalore and Kolar Town.

Reports from Robertsonpet show that Muslims have collected there in large numbers armed with thick sticks and are lying in wait for Hindus. Several shops and bazars in Robertsonpet market remained closed today for fear of looting.—A. P.

FUTURE OF EX-QUEEN HELEN OF ROUMANIA

Allowed To Enter Country Every Three Years

LONDON, June 10.

Vienna.- King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Rumanian Premier Jorga are jointly credited with effecting a friendly settlement regarding the future of ex-queen Helen of Rumania who will reside permanently abroad but will be entitled to visit Rumania thrice every year to see her son Prince Michael.—Reuter.

JALGAON MUNICIPAL ADDRESS TO MR. S. C. BOSE

—:o:—

JALGAON, June 9.
(BY MAIL).

At a meeting of the Jalgaon municipality held yesterday it was unanimously decided to present an address to Mr. Subas Chandra Bose when he visits Jalgaon shortly. A sum of Rs. 101 was sanctioned for the expenses. The address will be presented in a silver casket. A Committee consisting of Messrs. Sonalkar, Deokinandan and others has been appointed to draft the address and arrange other details.—A.P.

SIR B. N. MITRA

CALCUTTA, June 10.

Sir B. N. Mitra left Calcutta to-night for Bombay en route to London where he assumes charge of office of High Commissioner for India. His son and daughter accompany him to London where they will enrol themselves as students.—A.P.

FIRST AIR MAIL PARCEL FROM INDIA TO BRITAIN

RUGBY, June 10.

The first parcel air mail from India to Britain will leave Karachi on the Imperial Airways Service to-morrow and is due in London on June 16. Although the Indian air mail has been in operation for three years the service has hitherto been for passengers, letters and freiht only. By the new service parcels will occupy five days in transit against 19 days by the fastest surface transport.—B. O. W.

SIMLA, June 10.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, President of the Legislative Assembly left to-day for Bombay.—A. P.

MADRAS, June 10.

A disastrous fire broke out last night in the pencil factory here resulting in damage of Rs. 10,000, mostly to pencil stock and materials.

DELHI CONSPIRACY ACCUSED ABSENT

Judge's Request For Revised Fees.

DELHI, June 10.

The Delhi Conspiracy Case was again adjourned to-day till 16th June, the accused having absented themselves.

It is stated that the Special Tribunal has made recommendations to the Local Government for reconsideration of its decision in regard to the defence counseis' fees. —A. P.

REV. OTTAMA'S HEALTH

(BY MAIL).

CALCUTTA, June 8.

U. Maung Maung Ji, the leader of the Burmese delegation to the Karachi Congress, who is on his way to Simla, called on the Rev. U. Ottama, the Burmese nationalist leader at present lying ill at the Carmichael Medical College Hospital. U. Maung Maung Ji said that he was greatly concerned about the health of the nationalist leader and hoped that his countrymen would take care of the health of a leader who was doing and had done so much for the uplift of Burma.—A.P.

WELL-KNOWN BRITISH ASTRONOMER DEAD.

RUGBY, June 10.

The death has occurred at Bristol of William Frederick Denning, aged 83, British astronomer of International repute and discoverer of the five new comets. He has written extensively on his observations and was granted Civil List pension early in century.—B. O. W.

(Accountant, amateur Astronomer and writer on astronomical subjects. He was awarded gold medal by the Royal Astronomical Society in February 1898 and was granted a civil pension of £150 per year.)

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE

MADRAS, June 9.
(BY MAIL).

A Conference of the branch delegates of the European Association will be held in Calcutta on the 19th June. Mr. W. O. Wright, M.L.C., and Mr. F.G. Luker, M.L.C., will attend the Conference on behalf of the Madras branch of the Association. The Conference will consider points of importance in connection with the present constitutional issue and the resumption of the work of the Round Table Conference in September.—A.P.

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